# The New-York Times.

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## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Affairs in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 1.

[illegible], one of the editors of the late Washington Union, who several months ago was appointed Consul to Havre, has tendered his resignation. The office, however, is not open for competition.

So numerous have applications for situations in the Census Bureau already become, that in order to facilitate response thereto, printed forms have been prepared, stating that no additional clerical force will be required until next year.

Secretary TOUCEY has returned from his northern trip.

A letter received from Secretary [illegible], from the Virginia Springs, states that his health is slowly improving.

### Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 1.

This city and Jefferson County give the Opposition ticket about eleven hundred majority. MARSHALL, Opposition for Congress, has eleven majority. Returns from the interior are too meagre for any calculation to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, August 2—1 A. M.

As far as heard from the Ashland District for Congress is close.

In the Fifth Congressional District BROWN, Regular Democrat, is probably elected over JAMES, Independent.

Meagre returns from the Second Congressional District show a large Opposition gain. MALLORY, as far as heard from, has 600 majority over [illegible].

### Additional from California.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 1.

The Overland Mail, of the 8th ult., reached the city last night, and we glean some additional items of intelligence from the San Francisco newspapers.

Reports from Carson's Valley indicate the election of Major [illegible] as Delegate to the next Congress.

The loss by the fire at Weaverville, on the 5th of July, is estimated at upward of $100,000.

Great excitement existed in Nevada and Eldorado Counties in consequence of the discovery of new and extensive gold diggings on Walker's River, east of the Sierra Nevadas.

The two hundred thousand pounds of coffee, sent to San Francisco by the Captain of the Messenger Bird, had been seized in that city by the Sheriff, on account of the owners. The sloop-of-war Warren left San Francisco on the 6th ult. for Panama.

Advices from Fort Smith, [illegible], state that the Creek and Cherokee Indians are at open hostilities, in consequence of several murders committed by the former tribe. Four hundred Creeks were armed and awaiting the movements of the Cherokees.

### Convention of Colored Men in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 1.

A quite numerously attended Convention of colored people met to-day in a room of the Tremont Temple, to take into consideration the course to be pursued by them in the coming *Presidential* canvass, and the best means for advancing the moral, social and political condition of the race. Delegates were present from all the New-England and several other States. The Convention organized as follows:

*President*—Geo. W. Downing, of Rhode Island.

*Vice-Presidents*—Ezra R. Johnson and John Y. Hilton, of Massachusetts; Amos G. Beman, of Maine; Isaac Rice, of Rhode Island; Wm. Anderson, of Connecticut; the Rev. A. N. Freeman, of New-York; Wm. Still, of Pennsylvania, and Jared Gray, of Illinois.

WM. WELLS BROWN, CHAS. L. REMOND, and other leading philanthropists and agitators are present. It is proposed to continue the Convention three days.

A colored military demonstration also took place to-day, in commemoration of the West India emancipation, which wound up with a ball in the evening at the armory of the Liberty Guards.

The élite of the colored residents and strangers attending the Convention assembled at a levee in Faneuil Hall this evening.

### Later from Northern Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 1.

The steamships *Indianola* and *Arizona*, from Brazos on the 29th ult., have arrived here.

There had been 230 deaths from yellow fever at [illegible].

On the 23d ult. Gen. DEGOLLADO was at Tampico actively preparing for a new campaign.

Gen. GARZA was at Matamoras, endeavoring to obtain additions to his force.

The Juarez decree had been most enthusiastically received.

The five million conducta was on its way to Brownsville.

It was reported that SANTA ANNA was at Coquetal, but this was not believed.

### The Case of Mrs. Shaw Settled.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 1.

The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company have settled the case with Mrs. SHAW, of Needham, who was injured upon their road some eight years ago, by the payment to her of $24,733—the total of the verdict and costs obtained by the plaintiff in the Supreme Court.

### Condition of the Steamer Huntsville.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug. 1.

The firemen succeeded in suppressing the fire in the hold of the steamship *Huntsville* after it had burned for twelve hours. Her cargo, consisting of 700 bales of upland Cotton; 800 bbls. of Flour; 100 tierces of Rice, besides a large quantity of peaches and water-melons, was saved. The amount of the loss is not estimated as yet.

### Murderous Assault by a Discharged Convict.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, Aug. 1.

At Waterbury, on Saturday night, a savage assault was committed on the person of JAMES SHANNON by JOHN REESE, who was recently discharged from the State Prison. SHANNON was stabbed in the abdomen, and is not expected to live. REESE was brought to this city to-day, for safety, as a large crowd assembled in Waterbury had threatened to lynch him.

### An Indian Battle.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 1.

Advices from St. Joseph, of the 30th, state that a band of Omaha Indians had been attacked, on the Plains, by a large party of Sioux, and seventeen killed and the same number wounded. The Omahas took five Sioux scalps. The fight took place on the night of the 23d, about 100 miles from Decatur, in Nebraska Territory.

### Movements of the President.

BEDFORD, Penn., Monday, Aug. 1.

President BUCHANAN, accompanied by Mrs. Secretary THOMPSON, Miss LANE, Judge BOWLIN and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, left this village to-day for Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND, Monday, Aug. 1.

The President and party arrived here this evening, from Bedford, stopping at the Revere House. He will leave to-morrow morning for Washington.

### Wool Fair at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Aug. 1.

A Wool Fair will be held here August 4. Fine samples of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan Wool have already been exhibited. The public sales will commence on the 4th of August.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Aug. 1.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of CROMWELL's Line, reached her wharf yesterday. All well.

### Marine Losses in July.

There were nineteen American vessels reported lost and missing during the month of July—five ships, four barks, and ten schooners. Twelve of these were wrecked, three abandoned at sea, one was sunk, and one reported missing. The value of the vessels, exclusive of cargoes, is estimated at $[illegible]. The following are their names, &c.:

| Rated. | Where From. | Where Bound. |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | New-Orleans | Liverpool. |
| Indian Hunter | Mobile | Liverpool. |
| John Wade | Bangkok | Hong Kong. |
| [illegible] | New-Orleans | Liverpool. |
| [illegible] | New-York | San Francisco. |
| Palestine | San Francisco | Washington. |
| Phoenix, whaler of Nantucket. | | |
| [illegible], wrecked at San Francisco. | | |
| [illegible] | Boston | Africa. |
| [illegible] | New-Orleans | San Sebastian. |
| C. B. [illegible] | New-York | Port Lavaca. |
| [illegible], whaler, of Mystic. | | |
| [illegible] | Philadelphia | Dighton. |
| [illegible] | Havana | Carthagena. |
| Joseph [illegible] | | |
| [illegible] | New-York | Edenton, N. C. |
| [illegible] | Galveston | Boston. |
| [illegible], yacht | [illegible] | New-York. |
| Wm. [illegible] (wrecking vessel, of Key West.) | | |
| F. A. [illegible] | Philadelphia | Cienfuegos. |

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### Arrival of the Teutonia and the Ocean Queen.

### Important Speech of the Emperor Napoleon.

### Explanation of his Motives for Closing the War.

### DISSATISFACTION WITH THE PEACE.

### INTERVIEW OF THE TWO EMPERORS.

### Austrian Order of the Day Announcing the Pacification.

### EXTRACTS AND DETAILS OF NEWS.

The screw-steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the afternoon of the 18th ult., arrived here yesterday morning, and the Vanderbilt steamship *Ocean Queen*, from the same port, on the 20th, arrived late last night.

The general outlines of the news have been anticipated by telegraph.

From our London files of the 19th we derive various details of striking interest.

A Paris letter in the second edition of the London *Times*, of July 18, and dated on the evening of the 17th, says:

"A private letter from Cremona, of the 13th inst., states that the wounded soldiers in the hospitals there are well attended by the surgeons of the town, and are going on favorably. Accounts from Brescia are by no means so satisfactory. They state that there are more than 11,000 wounded soldiers in that town, and a species of putrid fever has set in, which the French call *pourriture de l'hopital*. The deaths are, unfortunately, very numerous."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* thus describes the arrival and reception of the Emperor:

"The Emperor arrived this morning at St. Cloud. He reached the Lyons terminus at 10 o'clock, and proceeded by the railroad round Paris (*Chemin de Fer de Ceinture*) to his destination. The Imperial carriage stopped at St. Cloud at 10¾ o'clock, and in five minutes more was at the Orleans Gate, which communicates with the Palace. His Majesty's coming had been announced at 9 o'clock, and the Empress, with the Prince Imperial and the attendants, male and female, of the Palace, assembled at the entrance. The child was dressed in the uniform of the Imperial Guard, and held a crown of laurel in his hand, ready to present to his father. Numerous groups of persons waited near the same spot. When the Imperial carriage appeared it was hailed with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" which rose from both sides of the railroad. The Empress, holding her son by the hand, came forward to meet the Emperor, who embraced her affectionately, and pressed the Prince repeatedly to his bosom. The persons who accompanied the Emperor were warmly saluted by the attendants, who congratulated them all on their safe return; no one, as you are aware, belonging to the military household of the Emperor fell in the campaign, with the exception of Gen. CORTE, and he died of apoplexy. The Emperor then gave his arm to the Empress, and, taking the Prince by the hand, entered an open carriage, and, after saluting the spectators, drove to the Palace. The Emperor attended mass at 12 o'clock in the chapel attached to the residence, and received the Ministers at 1 o'clock.

Prince NAPOLEON is expected to-morrow or the day after. His entry will probably be as quiet as that of the Emperor, as nothing is said about triumphal arches or any such displays. I suppose all that is reserved for the 15th of August, when the festival of the Assumption, the *fête* of the Emperor, and the liberation of Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic," will be all celebrated at one and the same time."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the intimacy between the French and Austrian Governments is likely soon to be as great as it was four or five years ago, but there never can be anything like friendship between the two Emperors, as FRANCIS JOSEPH *of Austria is not the man to forget that* LOUIS NAPOLEON has wrested a province from him.

A private letter from Warsaw, dated the 12th inst., announces that the troops encamped there, to the number of 200,000, with the exception of part of the artillery, had marched to the frontiers of Germany under the command of Gen. Prince BARIATINSKI. It was believed among military men at Warsaw that an understanding had been arrived at between the Emperors of Russia, Austria and France, by which the kingdom of Poland is to be reëstablished, Venetia secured to Austria, and the frontier of the Rhine to France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* notes the suppression of that sheet in France: "The second edition of the *Times* of Friday, due on Saturday; and the first and second of Saturday, due yesterday, were stopped at the post, and have not since been delivered. For what reason this petty act of authority was resolved on I know not. The person who has control in these matters is, I regret to say, M. DE LAGUERRONNIERE, himself a journalist of long standing, of no mean distinction, and of decided Liberalism."

The Editor of *La Gironde*, of Bordeaux, received a warning from the Prefect of the department for an article on the peace concluded at Villafranca, which, the enlightened man who fills the post of Prefect says, "contains comments anti national, and calculated to mislead public opinion as to the glorious peace concluded at Villafranca."

Some interesting experiments were made lately at Vincennes to ascertain the accuracy in firing and distance traversed by a new musket bullet, proposed to replace the Minié bullet fired from rifles. It is said that the new ball, independently of its superiority both in precision and distance, offers the remarkable advantage of being fired from a smooth barrel, by which the rifle barrel can be dispensed with, which is so difficult to load and troublesome to keep clean during a campaign. Of the different projectiles, half as many more of the new than of the Minié bullets struck the target at 600 yards; and at 800 yards the respective numbers per cent. were thirty-nine of the former and fourteen of the latter. A still more extraordinary fact is, that the new ball will kill at a distance of 1,500 yards, while the rifle ball is not effective at more than 1,000 yards. Major NEPLER, the Director of the Imperial School of Firing, is the inventor of the new bullet.

It was reported in official circles in Paris that a proclamation is to be published shortly after the Emperor's arrival, explaining more clearly than in the proclamation to the army the terms on which peace has been concluded.

A Turin letter states that when the Emperor NAPOLEON announced to King VICTOR EMMANUEL the terms of the treaty of Villafranca, he said, "Has your Majesty any observation to make?" The King, understanding at once the situation, replied by the question, "Has your Majesty anything to add?" The two sovereigns bowed and parted.

The Police are busily taking out of the print-sellers windows of Paris all caricatures that might be displeasing to the NAPOLEON III., late enemy, but now close friend of the "young and chivalrous" FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria and Venetia, and principal member of the Italian Confederation. Letters from Turin state that all the portraits of the Emperor NAPOLEON which were publicly exhibited have suddenly disappeared. These two facts together speak volumes.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at the castle of Laxenburg, near Vienna, on Saturday morning, July 16, at 10 o'clock, and at once issued an imperial manifesto, explaining his motives in concluding peace. The Emperor repeats the accusation first made in the order of the day at Verona, and says he was induced to make peace by the holding back of his natural federal allies, whose mediation promised less favorable conditions than a direct understanding with his opponent. The manifesto also states that reforms conformable to the spirit of the time shall be made in the public laws and administration.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamers will run again to Venice, and will also very soon run to the East.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* states that since the peace the Austrian army has "almost recovered its original strength and confidence." Recruiting for the army has ceased throughout the Empire.

The following is from the *Times* City Article, July 19:

"The Budget, although it has dispelled any expectations that may have been entertained of a loan, has not exercised material influence on the Stock market. The general feeling regarding it is not completely satisfactory. It is regretted that there was not even an allusion to such points as the expediency or otherwise of an export duty on coal, the equalization of the sugar duties, the better adjustment of the probate duty, &c. The necessity that the increase in the income tax should be all levied in a single half year is wholly disputed, since any requisite temporary advance on the security of its future collection could be obtained from the Bank of England. There is a feeling that nothing could be more calculated to prejudice the existing ardor for national defence than a large and inequitable income tax.

Consols opened on Tuesday morning with a dull appearance at 95¼@½, and upon a few sales declined to 95. Subsequently there was a rally to 95⅛@¼, but the market was totally without animation. Money was in demand at the Bank minimum in the open market. Foreign Stocks have been less active, and the general tone was rather flat. The closing price of the French Three ₩ Cents. on Tuesday evening was 66f. 25c., showing no alteration. In the Foreign Exchanges the rates on Vienna and Trieste were again less unfavorable for those places. Amsterdam was slightly higher. There were no Bullion operations at the Bank on Tuesday. In Belgium the rate of discount has been lowered from 4 to 3 ₩ cent. Bar Silver has within the last few days been in much demand, and the nearest price is now 62s. ⅝d. Mexican Dollars are also inquired for at about 61s. ½d. ₩ ounce."

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 20.

The *Moniteur* contains the following: "Yesterday evening the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the Presidents of which, M. TROPLONG, Count DE MORNY and M. BAROCHE, addressed congratulatory speeches to his majesty. The Emperor thanked them for their devotion, and then explained the reasons for his conduct during the great events. He said:

Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature, as well in a military as a political aspect. Obliged to attack the enemy in front who was entrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in the face of Europe in arms, ready to dispute our successes or aggravate our reverses. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacles opposed, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a Sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country. If I have stopped, it was neither through weariness or exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause, which I desired to serve, but the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardor of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see vanish from *honest hearts* noble delusions and patriotic hopes. In order to serve the independence of Italy, I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destiny of my country might be endangered I made peace. Our efforts and our sacrifices, have they been merely losses? No; we have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vanquished an army numerous, brave and well organized. Piedmont has been delivered from invasion; her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. The idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combatted it most. All the sovereigns of the Peninsula comprehend the want of salutary reforms. Thus after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the tranquility of Europe."

## THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.

### The Meeting of the Two Emperors—Order of the Day of Francis Joseph—Italian, German, French, and English Estimates of the Peace—The Condition in which it Leaves Italy.

### THE INTERVIEW OF THE TWO EMPERORS.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

VILLAFRANCA, Monday, July 11.

I arrived here early this morning, but had I come the day before, I could not have witnessed more than I did. Orders, dictated by a feeling of delicacy, had been given that only privileged persons should approach the place of the interview. Every care had been taken not to wound the pride of the Emperor of Austria, to whom it would doubtless have been disagreeable to have been exposed too much to public view. The meeting of the two Sovereigns was fixed for 9 o'clock. At a quarter of an hour before, NAPOLEON III. arrived at the spot, and he came before the time in order that he might go on for a short distance to meet the Emperor of Austria. FRANCIS JOSEPH soon made his appearance, and seeing that his late adversary had courteously come to receive him, urged forward his horse. When the two parties had come near, the escorts stopped short, and the Emperors advanced into the centre of the unoccupied space. The escort of the Emperor NAPOLEON was composed of Marshal VAILLANT, Gen. MARTIMPREY, Gen. FLEURY, the officers of the imperial household and of his staff, and of a squadron of the Cent Gardes and one of the Guides, all in their splendid full dress uniforms. His Majesty rode the fine bay horse which he has used since the commencement of the campaign. He wore the undress uniform of a general of division, with the kepi. The Emperor of Austria also wore an undress cap, and blue uniform frock coat, and was followed by his staff, a squadron of his body guard, composed of nobles, and a squadron of hulans. It is said that he was much struck with the martial bearing of the French cavalry, and that in presence of the Cent Gardes and the Guides, the Austrian body-guard and the hulans did not appear to advantage. On the two Sovereigns meeting in the mid-space they courteously saluted and shook hands. The Emperor of Austria appeared pleased with the cordial welcome and open manner of the Emperor NAPOLEON. The two Emperors remained for a moment alone in the middle of the road and exchanged a few words. They then reciprocally presented the officers of their staffs; and the moment after the several officers were intermingled, and Marshal VAILLANT was seen in conversation with BARON DE HESS. NAPOLEON III. and the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH then advanced side by side towards Villafranca, the Cent Gardes giving the precedence to the body-guard of Austria, who led the way, but the Guides passing before the Hulans. At Villafranca, the house of M. CARLO MORELLI, situated in the principal street of the town, had been prepared to receive the two sovereigns. The Emperor of Austria had passed a night there before the battle of Solferino. It is a habitation comfortable, but simple, and not remarkable for any extraordinary attraction. I had visited it early in the morning, and saw, in addition to the bedroom of the Austrian Emperor, the sitting-room in which the conference was to take place some hours later. The furniture and curtains were green; and the walls painted in distemper. There were several seats of various kinds, but only two arm-chairs. In the centre was an oblong table covered with a green cloth, and on it was placed, just as I entered, a vase of freshly gathered flowers, which quite perfumed the room. It was there that for upwards of an hour and a half the two emperors were seated discussing the highest interests, and without anyone being present. From a feeling of delicacy, the King of Piedmont was not invited to the interview. It cannot but be allowed that the presence of a successor is always more annoying and intolerable than that of a rival or of a conqueror. Whilst the interview was going on I was outside in the street, whence I could see the escorts, some remaining seated on their horses, while others had dismounted. But not the slightest sound was heard; every kind of conversation was suspended; and all seemed dominated involuntarily by a certain emotion produced by the importance of the incident which was passing. As to what took place inside, I cannot say anything; all that I know is that when the two sovereigns issued forth from the conference, they seemed both perfectly satisfied. The word to mount was then given, and in an instant all were in the saddle. The Emperor of Austria uttered a few words expressive of the admiration he felt for the French army, and did Marshal VAILLANT and Generals MARTIMPREY and FLEURY the honor of shaking hands with them. The two sovereigns then took leave of each other with the greatest cordiality; and the next moment each splendid cortège was on the way back to the place from which it had started. The Emperor of the French entered Valeggio a little after 11.

"VALEGGIO, Tuesday, July 12.

You will know by telegraph that an interview took place yesterday morning, at Villafranca, between the two Emperors, and that peace is as good as concluded. This was the cause of the delay which occurred in the movements of the troops towards their cantonments, and the departure of the Emperor.

The interview was fixed for yesterday morning, at Villafranca. The Emperor, accompanied by Marshal VAILLANT, Generals MARTIMPREY and FLEURY, his military household, the Cent Gardes, and a squadron of Guides, started at 7 A. M. from Valeggio on horseback. He arrived at Villafranca, which is about five miles distant, a little after 8 o'clock. The Emperor of Austria had not yet arrived, so the Emperor NAPOLEON went out on the road to Verona to meet him. When he saw him approach he took off his cap, and at the same moment stretched out his hand, and the two sovereigns, after shaking hands, returned to the pavilion which had been prepared for them. When about to return the Emperor NAPOLEON wished to give the *pas* to his colleague and adversary, but the latter insisted on passing after the victor. For more than an hour did the interview last, both smoking cigarettes. Pen, ink and paper were on the table, and were used. Those who were outside could see the two sovereigns, but, of course, not hear what was said. More than once the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH seemed much moved; there are those who pretend to have seen even tears in his eyes. When the interview was over the two sovereigns came out, and presented to each other their suites. Among the Austrian Generals of note there were HESS and WIMPFFEN.

By 11 o'clock A. M. the interview was over, and the Emperor went back to Valeggio. The interview had evidently been very satisfactory, for His Majesty appeared to be in excellent humor. He had scarcely dismounted when the King arrived on horseback, and a short time after him Prince NAPOLEON, in a kind of *fourgon*.

"Peace is signed; there remains scarcely any doubt about it. Equally certain it is that it was the work of the two Emperors, without any mediation. The first step was made by the Emperor of Austria, and the conclusion is owing to the moderation of the Emperor of the French. Indeed, if I am rightly informed about the basis on which peace has been concluded, his moderation was so great that it leaves his programme incomplete. Italy was to be free from the Alps to the Adriatic; no Austrian was to tread on Italian soil, and the conditions which were agreed upon make Venice the apanage of an Austrian archduke. Lombardy is to be Piedmontese, and the Legations, together with the Duchies and Tuscany, to form a Confederation. These, I am assured, are the basis on which the two Emperors have agreed, and I think the information is correct, for Count CAVOUR, who, as I wrote to you, has come up to Monzambano, and is still at the Sardinian headquarters, has tendered his resignation, as he does not think himself justified in signing a peace which is in contradiction with the principle of Italian unity and national independence, which has been the guide of his whole policy.

If he wishes to be consistent he cannot well do otherwise, for, with the new arrangement, an Italy united and independent becomes more difficult than before. It is one of those hybrid creations, this peace, which can satisfy neither the Austrians nor the Italians. At any rate, to judge by the attitude of the Austrian officers who accompanied their Emperor in this painful step, they seemed deeply impressed by the humiliation which they were suffering together, with their sovereign. It was rather too closely resembling the famous interview after the battle of Austerlitz, in consequence of which the German empire ceased to exist and the empire of Austria began. It was the second great humiliation since that time. As for the Italians, there is only one feeling among all those I have spoken with—a feeling of deep disappointment. The whole movement, from its very beginning, was taken out of their hands. They were systematically kept back, their protectors taking initiative and leading them as they thought fit. The Italians trusted to promises, and, instead of evoking their national energy, followed their leaders. Now they have lost an opportunity of exerting themselves for their great aim, and must take whatever their protectors choose to give them. It is but justice to say that the Sardinians make no exception in this respect. Almost all the officers, without exception, feel themselves as if guilty of a crime. They threw themselves, heart and soul, into a war which was to have made Italy free and united, and they are paid now for their services by the annexation of Lombardy.

This evening the Emperor dines with the King at Monzambano; he will go back the same evening to Valeggio, and to-morrow on to Milan. Nothing is certain yet about the King's departure. Prince NAPOLEON's corps goes after all to Rivoltella."

*From another Correspondent.*

When the Sovereigns were about to enter the house, the Noble Guards were ranged on the right in the vestibule, and the Cent Gardes on the left. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH insisted on the Emperor NAPOLEON entering first. The Emperor invited FRANCIS JOSEPH to breakfast, but the latter begged to be excused, as he had breakfasted before setting out. The two Emperors then entered the sitting-room alone. Their Majesties sat down at opposite sides of the table. The Emperor NAPOLEON laid on the table a few cigarettes in an envelop, and offered one to the young Sovereign, who declined it. Although no third person heard a word of what passed at this interview, I can state that they conversed sometimes in Italian, but more frequently in German; not a word was written down. During the conversation, the Emperor NAPOLEON, as if mechanically, picked to pieces some of the flowers placed in a vase before him. On issuing from the house, the Emperor NAPOLEON conversed an instant with Baron HESS, while FRANCIS JOSEPH spoke with Marshal VAILLANT. Their Majesties then briefly inspected their escorts. The Emperor of Austria was so struck with the uniform and bearing of the Cent Gardes and Guides that he openly expressed his admiration. He also asked whether these soldiers formed part of the Imperial Guard.

### ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

The following is the exact text of the Emperor of Austria's order of the day announcing the peace:

"Depending on my rights, on the enthusiasm of my subjects, on the courage of my army, and on the natural allies of Austria, I waged war, in order to maintain inviolate the existing treaties.

My subjects I found willing to make any and every sacrifice. Sanguinary conflicts have proved to the world the fearlessness and heroism of my gallant army, which, although it is inferior in number to the enemy, and has lost thousands of officers and private soldiers, is full of strength and courage, and joyfully looks forward to the renewal of the struggle. Being without allies, I yield to the unfavorable political relations, it being my first duty to avoid shedding, to no purpose, the blood of my soldiers, and demanding useless sacrifices on the part of my people I conclude peace on the basis of the line of the Mincio.

From my inmost heart I thank my army, which has again proved to me how completely I can depend on it in future wars. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

VERONA, July 12, 1859."

### THE ITALIAN ESTIMATE OF THE PEACE.

There are rumors at Paris that the utmost disgust at the Villafranca arrangement prevails there, and that Count CAVOUR's friends and admirers are most unwilling to submit to the disappointment which the King appears to be resigned to.

Another letter-writer says: "I seriously expect to see the state of siege proclaimed all over Italy before another week is out, and 'order' maintained by French and Austrian troops conjointly. I can see no other rational prospect of carrying out the treaty of Villafranca. *En attendant* there are troubles at Florence, where the French Emperor's proclamation has been spat upon and defiled. This news you perhaps know. I give it you as certain, but it has of course been suppressed here.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 14th simply states in a line, without any comment, that the preliminaries of peace were signed on the 12th.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, Count CAVOUR's organ, does not conceal its dissatisfaction at seeing Venice remain in the hands of Austria. As regards Count CAVOUR's resignation, it attributes it to the insufficiency of the terms of peace imposed upon Austria, which being quite contrary to his expectations, rendered it impossible for him to remain in office.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

### STATE OF FEELING IN TURIN.

TURIN, Friday, July 15, 1859.

I experience difficulty in defining to you the present state of things in Turin. It is a sort of chaos of uncertainties and regrets, with which are combined a very little hope and a great deal of indignation. There cannot be a shadow of doubt as to the effect here produced by the conclusion of peace on the bases proclaimed. Exasperation and dejection are to be read upon the countenances of all. The same, I am informed, is the case in Milan, and will undoubtedly be so in a still greater degree in those Italian provinces which believe that, by the terms NAPOLEON has agreed to, all their hopes are sacrificed. Doubts remain as to details, but there can be none as to the main points. The programme has not been adhered to; Austria has not been driven out of Italy; consequently nobody is satisfied. With the countless conjectures current as to the Emperor NAPOLEON's motives for accepting so imperfect a result from so great a war I need not trouble you, since that branch of the subject may be pursued and weighed as well in London as in Turin—probably better, since here judgment is apt to be influenced by passion. I may content myself with endeavoring to sketch the state of things here, so far as it can be seized and fixed upon paper. An utter stranger could hardly have passed an hour of the last two days in Turin without perceiving that the public was engrossed and excited by a subject of great public interest and of an unpleasant nature. He must have been struck by unmistakable signs of grief and disgust, by the gloomy brows and angry tones of the numerous groups assembled in the chief thoroughfares; and, if he understood the *patois* in which there nearly everybody converses, he would have perceived that there was but one topic of discussion and one object of denunciation. A friend, who has had a long experience of the Italian character, said to me the other day in Milan that before six months were over we should see the Emperor who has lately been extolled, adulated, and almost worshipped as the magnanimous liberator of Italy, abused as much as he was then being praised. Nothing was then known of the armistice, and the assurance so promptly realized might almost be taken for a prophecy. However his conduct may be judged in other countries, NAPOLEON's prestige in Italy is gone. The multitude accuse him of having deceived and abandoned their cause, and the epithet of *traditore*, so ready on Italian lips, is not spared him. Three days ago not a print-shop in the town but had its window full of his portraits, engravings, lithographs, and photographs without end, in every dress and attitude. Now not one is to be seen. The shopkeepers withdrew them lest their windows should be broken. I have been told there were instances of people spitting against the panes behind which they were exposed. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that in some windows his portrait was shown side by side with that of ORSINI. The Police put a stop to this. The Emperor and King were to leave Milan at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and are expected here at about 6 o'clock. Great interest is felt to see how they will be received. As regards the King there can be no doubt; none imputes blame to him; on the contrary, he has raised himself in the love and respect of his subjects by his gallantry in the late war; but it is thought that, with the applause that will greet him, cries of a much less pleasing nature may be addressed to his Imperial companion, or, at the best, that his name will not be uttered except by agents posted for the purpose. Two hundred of the French police are now in Turin. The walls are placarded with various notices—one is to the effect that all the railway trains between Turin and Milan are suspended for this day; another, signed by the Commandant of the National Guard, calls upon that body to parade at 3 o'clock, in order to proceed to the reception of the King and his Imperial ally. I am assured that the National Guard has decided not to obey the summons—at a later hour I shall be able to tell you whether this report be well founded. A proclamation by the Mayor of Turin also graces the street-corners and arcades—it urges the public to give a hearty welcome to the two Sovereigns, and announces an illumination for to-night. The victories of the campaign are enumerated, and the tone of the document seems to betray the feeling that the public requires some stimulus to induce it to celebrate the arrival as the authorities would desire. Notwithstanding the persuasive eloquence of the worthy Mayor, it is believed that the illuminations of private houses will be of the scantiest.

### EXCITEMENT IN FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, Thursday, July 14.

Within a few minutes of the publication of the *Monitore* the news seemed to have spread from one end of Florence to the other. From every street and piazza the population poured forth, and some thousands were soon gathered together under the walls of the Palazzo Vecchio, the official residence of the members of the Government. The utmost exasperation animated the whole assembly. The crowd was composed of hundreds of people, each listening with violent gesticulations to its own orator. Presently a rush was made to the office of the *Monitore*. All the copies of the journal that remained undisturbed were seized and burnt before the Palazzo Vecchio. The greatest excitement continued to prevail throughout the evening. The French banners that hung side by side with the tri-color of Sardinia in all the *cafés* were torn down and trampled under foot.

About 8 o'clock the following address was published by the Government:

"Tuscans—The news of events which dim our brightest hopes distress the hearts of all.

"The Government participates your consternation, but we must not abandon ourselves to this feeling. We must wait till news arrives with respect to these facts, the particulars of which are not known up to the present moment. It is our duty to unite resolutely, and show by our firmness that we are worthy to be citizens of a land independent and free. As long as we display this firmness we shall not have lost all our hopes.

Our Envoys are already on the eve of their departure for Turin, with the object of making themselves acquainted with the true position of affairs. For the moment the manifestation of grief would but be an aggravation of misfortune. Let us preserve order, which is more than ever necessary for the salvation of our country. To-morrow the Council will meet. Together with it the Government will speak in the voice of Tuscany to VICTOR EMANUEL, in whom all our confidence is centred.

Tuscany will never consent to be again placed under the yoke and subjected to the influence of Austria, contrary to its own wishes and rights.

C. BUONCOMPAGNI, Commissioner Extraordinary of VICTOR EMANUEL.
The Baron BETTINO RICASOLI, Minister of the Interior.
C. RIDOLFI, Minister of Public Instruction.
E. POZZI, Minister of Justice and Grace.
R. BUSACCA, Minister of Finance, Commerce, &c.
V. SALVAGNOLI, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.
P. A. DE CAVERO, Minister of War.
CELESTINO BIANCHI, Secretary-General of the Tuscan Government."

The whole of the night the streets resounded to the tramp of patrols of the National Guard, the citizens having immediately assembled for the purpose of reorganizing this force for the preservation of order.

DESENZANO, Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

There is no longer any doubt that the night before last, that is the night which succeeded the interview of the two Emperors, the preliminaries of peace were signed on both sides. Everything connected with the negotiations, as well as the exact conditions, has been kept even more secret, if possible, than war operations were formerly. You know, probably, much more about the manner in which this unexpected result was brought about, as well as about the precise conditions on which peace has been made, than we do here at the camp. It is only by degrees that one particle of the truth oozes out after the other. Thus, in the beginning, when the armistice came to disturb the dreams of future successes, to which every one looked forward confidently, no one ever thought that peace would be as good as signed a few days later, and every one puzzled himself to find out the real motive of this sudden decision. No one had anything to go by but surmises, for even those who were employed in the matter saw only the part which passed here, and not the strings which were pulled in the cabinets of diplomatists. Even when the chiefs of the staff met at Villafranca, to discuss the bases of the armistice, and the Emperors met two days after at the same place, the part of diplomacy in the matter was rather suspected than clearly understood.

It was the general character of the conditions which first opened the eyes to the fact that there must have been some other agency in the matter than that which we could see and trace.

The armistice could be explained without much difficulty to those who were with the army. They knew that the slowness in the advance and the stop at the Mincio were owing to the delay in the arrival of the siege material, ammunition, gunboats, &c. Every one had seen and felt the daily growing difficulty of providing so large an army on so long a line of operations with everything necessary, and the advantage which a respite would give for the bringing up of stores, and forming, as it were, a secondary base of operations. No one could dissimulate that the heat had considerably thinned the ranks, and that in spite of the reinforcements which had come up, and the soldiers who were returning from the hospitals, a campaign during the impending dog-days would make greater ravages, especially among the young soldiers, than ever the fire and sword of the enemy could. Thus, although perhaps a good deal of impatience was evinced at this sudden stoppage in the career of success just at the moment when the most difficult work was done and when every one felt confident of the result, most thought that the armistice was rather a gain than a loss.

That an armistice should be used by the Power which asked it for the opening of negotiations seemed likewise as natural as that the Emperor NAPOLEON should be inclined to listen to these overtures. It was only another instance of that extraordinary luck which has accompanied him all through his career, that, after a short campaign, Austria should be so broken down as to be ready to make peace. The acknowledged enormous losses in the battle of Solferino, and the incontestable superiority of the allied armies, gave a good deal of probability to such readiness, which, at the same time, afforded the Emperor NAPOLEON an occasion to show the world his moderation.

But all these explanations fell to the ground before the conditions which have been laid down for the future organization of Italy. Every one felt there must have been some agency behind which we could not see from the camp. The programme at the beginning of the war spoke of an "Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic," and the second point of the Convention was that Venice should remain to Austria, and that the little Princes, the satellites of Austria, should return to their States. The programme spoke of Italian nationality, but the Convention of Villafranca spoke of a protectorate of the Pope over the Italian States, which remained more divided than before. One could scarce believe the conditions, and in vain was recourse had to all kinds of sage explanations; every one felt the key to such an enigma must lie elsewhere.

It was not long before it was found. It is now no longer a mystery. I believe that the result was mainly due to the attitude taken up by Prussia after the battle of Solferino. It was the *ultimatum* which Prussia brought forward, and which she supported with all her own weight and that of the German Confederation. From what we hear, almost immediately after the return of the Emperor of Austria to Verona the Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary appeared at the Austrian head-quarters, and promised, in the name of his Government and the German Confederation, armed support to Austria if the conditions agreed to by the Emperor of Austria were not accepted by France. That is, we were, without suspecting it here, on the eve of a general war had not the Emperor NAPOLEON's moderation averted it at the last moment.

You can scarcely imagine what an impression this piece of news has produced on the French army. There is no army in the world in which the feeling of national honor, or if you like to call it vanity, is stronger than in the French army. It is the spring which imparts to it its wonderful dash, and it is as powerful in the last joined soldier as in the class of officers; it pervades the whole army from first to last, and never was it more sensitive than at this moment, when, with the recollection of the Crimean campaign still fresh in the mind of the soldier, the French army broke the power of Austria in one short month. The two greatest military Powers of the Continent vanquished one after another in less than five years' space, it felt itself invincible, and at this moment it has to put a stop to its victorious career, because Prussia, of all Powers, comes forward and threatens.

In vain do you reason that it was not the interest of France to embark in a general war, in vain are they told that the object of the war is obtained; the shadow of Prussia cannot be effaced from before their eyes. It is as if after so many victories they were returning to France defeated.

No doubt the Emperor gave the greatest proof he could of the sincerity of his intentions, and of his moderation in the career of victory; but no one except himself would have dared to give it, such is the confidence of the soldier in him and his star.

This afternoon the King quits his head-quarters to go to Milan, and to-morrow the Emperor follows.

MILAN, Thursday, July 14.

When you go on a road in one direction and then return on your steps, how different the same places look to you! It is as if you were on new ground. I never was so much struck by this as in coming back from "the front" to Milan on the same road which I pursued five weeks ago, when the Allies were advancing towards the Mincio. I left Milan boiling over in ecstasies of joy at the arrival of the Emperor and King. I saw Bergamo [illegible] of Garibaldi's passage, and Brescia in a state of excitement at the expected entry of the King. I found Brescia to-day a [illegible] with most of its houses and churches as well as the streets filled with wounded and cripples, the porch of the old Cathedral draped with black cloth, a requiem being chanted inside for the souls of those who fell at Solferino. I left it a town of joy and found it an abode of mourning. Brescia, the patriotic, was mourning not only for those fallen at Solferino, but likewise for the loss of Venice. Well did the black-clothed porch of the Cathedral represent the spirit which reigned in the town! There was a depression on the whole town, in spite of the bright sunshine, which was only momentarily relieved by the glimpse of the patriotic charity which found its own reward in relieving those of their countrymen who, so far from home, wounded and disabled, have found in a strange land all the fostering care of home. No words can express what Brescia has done for the thousands who were brought in after the victory of Solferino; no distinction made between friend and foe, who were laid side by side, and found no difference in their treatment. Bergamo, which I had quitted proud of its sons, who, enlisted in the ranks of the Chasseurs des Alpes, were preparing to fight for Italy, I found dull and downcast. Had it not been for the tricolor on the castle, one would have thought that the Austrians had returned. As for Milan, it was full of excitement as when I saw it on my first arrival, but how different was the excitement! At first sight you could see that something had happened which had given another turn to the excitable people. There was a unity of [illegible] and a difference in the out-door life on that occasion which I shall never forget. It was as if the whole town was living with one life, as if one heart was beating in those thousands of breasts, and as if they breathed with one breath. It was the glow of excitement, but so simultaneous that it seemed calm. To-day it is feverish, nervous agitation. It is no longer one people; it is separated into a number of groups in animated conversation before every café, at the corner of every street—gesticulation, vociferation, noise, uneasiness. They have heard of the conditions of peace, and give vent to their indignation with true Italian vivacity. All kinds of plans are proposed; some are for withdrawing the tricolor and substituting black flags; others for a demonstration at the arrival of the Emperor—to receive him with silence, and remind him thus of his promises, which they think unfulfilled, and to give all their enthusiasm to the King.

The excitement was still running high when at 4 o'clock P. M. the King arrived by the rail way, and rode through the town to the Palazzo Reale, where he has taken up his abode for the first time since [illegible]. His reception was most enthusiastic, and he had to show himself on the balcony to satisfy the eagerness of the people. The municipality of the town went to present its homage to him, and this morning a notification of the former says that it was received with great condescension, and that the King assured them that, under all circumstances, the happiness of the common *patria* will always be the chief of his cares.

The King is looked upon as having been made a victim of, and all kinds of stories are related about his discontent with the turn affairs have taken.

All to day the whole subject of thought was how the Emperor should and would be received. The want of preparation and the deserted appearance of the streets seemed to indicate that some demonstration was intended. In the morning Prince NAPOLEON arrived, and the Emperor's entry was announced for 5 P. M. A short time before it the [illegible] French Regiments of the Line came up on the Corso and formed on both sides of it, from the Porta Romana to the Piazza del Duomo, where the Palazzo Reale is situate. It was a quarter before 5 o'clock, and no balcony was decorated and scarcely any people in the streets. The municipality had called upon the citizens to receive the Emperor as before, although higher political considerations did not allow him to do all he had intended for them; but it seemed to have no effect upon the people. The absence of flowers was remarkable; in most parts of the Corso there was scarcely anybody except gamins, and some few representatives of the lower classes; this strangely contrasted with the throngs there were last time at his entry. On the balconies, many of which were unoccupied, the people seemed more to make the reception a matter of curiosity than enthusiasm. Except at one balcony, I did not see a bouquet in all the part where I was. There were all the appearances of a silent demonstration, when, all of a sudden, the air resounded with shouts and clapping of hands. The King, with all his *Etat Major*, passed through the Corso in open carriages. This seemed to give, all of a sudden, another turn to the mood of the populace. The balconies were decorated in all haste and rather more people seemed to come out; but it was, with all that, a strange contrast for any one who had seen the former reception. At precisely 5 P. M. the sound of the drums and music announced the arrival; the troops presented arms, and the band played the air, *Partant pour la Syrie*. On the piazza before the Palace, there was a great deal of cheering, but for a man so sensitive as the Emperor, the difference must have been marked.

*From Another Correspondent.*

MILAN, Wednesday, July 13.

I wrote a long letter yesterday, descriptive of the state of men's minds in Lombardy on the publication of the news of the armistice of the 7th. To-day we have the bulletin announcing the peace concluded on the 12th. The newsmen hawking the papers about the streets are received with cuffs and blows by the populace. It is positively asserted that Count CAVOUR has tendered his resignation to the King. The King himself protests, it is said, that he must needs accept the Peace of Valeggio, but will be no party to it, and will abide by it only in so far as necessity may compel him, and no farther. All these reports, whether true or false, give you some idea of the excitement prevailing about us. *Nusquam tuta fides!* There is no positive engagement the French Emperor is not clever enough to break from—no clear language to which he may not put more than one construction. The independence of Italy was to be secured, and the Austrians were to fall back as far as the Adriatic. The people all over the country were to be allowed the utterance of their free votes as to their ultimate destination; and now the Emperor of Austria gives up his rights over Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who makes them over to the King of Sardinia:

"The Emperor of Austria keeps the Venetian territory; but this constitutes an integral part of the (Italian?) Confederation."

The bulletin may receive further development hereafter. Meanwhile the reflections arising from the perusal of these few obscure words are especially the following: Are Mantua and Peschiera and the line of the Mincio to be given up by Austria as part of Lombardy? The present line of demarcation between Lombardy and Venice runs down the middle of the Lake of Garda, it passes about one mile east of Peschiera, it follows the line of the Mincio down to Valeggio and Pozzolo, then stretches east as far as Ostiglia on the Po, about thirty miles east of Mantua. By the cession of Lombardy, strictly speaking, Austria would seem to bind herself to the abandonment of the line of the Mincio, and the two great fortresses at each end; but are we to believe that she will really give up strongholds which have not fallen in war? And if she keeps Peschiera, Mantua, and the passes of the line, can there be any rest or security for Lombardy or the new State of Northern Italy, with an open frontier enabling an enemy to reach the walls of Milan in two days? We are told, it is true, that not only Peschiera and Mantua, but Verona and Legnano also, are to be demolished at the peace, and that the famous quadrangle is to be no more. But Peschiera and Mantua, and the line of the Mincio, are strongholds of God's own making. You can pull down bastions, but you cannot do away with the position, and the possession of the ground from the Lake of Garda to the Lake of Mantua will always constitute the key of Lombardy, as Verona and the Adige are the key of Venetia.

Who, then, is to have Mantua and Peschiera? I am again assured that people fresh from the camp have seen Piedmontese troops entering the latter named place; but this news has been a hundred times contradicted, and I believe it as yet unfounded.

The Emperor of Austria is to keep Venetia; he may deal with it as with a province of the empire, or he may raise it into a separate State, with Archduke MAXIMILIAN as its Viceroy. The question is purely military. Venetia is to become an integral part of the Confederacy. I suppose this means Italian Confederacy, for the German Bund is not without its pretensions upon Venice and its "natural confines" of the Adige or the Mincio. If as a member of an Italian league Venice and her territory are to give their contingent to the common Italian national armament, it seems very clear that the Venetian troops must be native; and if Venice be garrisoned with merely native troops what becomes of the allegiance of Venetia to the Austrian Emperor, and by what contrivance is he to keep it?

Finally, the bulletin speaks of an "Italian Confederation under the honorary Presidency of the Pope;" but, in the first place, with the Pope [illegible] Presidency? Who are to be the members of the Confederacy? Piedmont has already virtually and indissolubly annexed Lombardy and the duchies of Parma and Modena, forming a State of about 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 inhabitants. Venetia will be a feeble kingdom of little more than 2,000,000. Tuscany is still wavering between immediate and final union with Piedmont, and the preservation of its autonomy, as a separate independent existence. 30,000 persons have signed their names for the Annexation in Leghorn. The same results have been obtained, in proportion, in all the Tuscan provincial towns; Florence alone resists the impulse of the rest of the country, and is loth to relinquish the importance as a capital. If the Unionists carry the day, the kingdom of North Italy is strengthened by two millions. If a separate State is organized in Tuscany, no matter under what Prince, the Italian League numbers a third member. The Pope, as President of the Confederacy, unquestionably will preserve the whole of his territory. Part of his States, the Legations especially, must however be secularized, and is, in fact, being reorganized under the guidance of the wise and moderate, and justly popular MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO. If part of the Roman States is to be secularized, there is no reason why the other provinces, with the exception of Rome itself, should continue under the [illegible] rule of the priests. The Pope will be an "honorary" sovereign, as he is designated the "honorary" President of the Italian Confederation. [illegible] would, like the other States, be compelled to [illegible] a "general amnesty," [illegible] and this first step would compel him to [illegible] of other measures which could not fail to lead to

the establishment of a humane and rational government in the Two Sicilies.

Italy, divided thus into five Italian States, joined together by a bond of military and maritime, diplomatic, commercial and literary unity, would find itself in conditions far different from those against which she so loudly protested two months or eleven years ago. Yet the Italians are still protesting; for a part of the nation—one of their noblest and most [illegible] provinces—Venice—is disposed of without any regard to its immediate wishes and interests, or to the [illegible] and will of the country. The [illegible] of Venice is as likely to damage the popularity of the [illegible] as it gained [illegible] of the First [illegible].

## HOW THE PEACE IS REGARDED AT VIENNA.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

VIENNA, Wednesday, July 13.

My letter of yesterday was calculated to give you a correct idea of the rapidity with which events have [illegible]

[illegible] and more particular the military part of it, is [illegible] disappointed with the results of the Villafranca conference. Information has been received from Verona that both officers and men are greatly depressed, as they had confidently expected soon to have an opportunity of balancing accounts with the Allies. Had the war lasted till the Fall of the year, it is possible, and even probable, that the Emperor would have lost Venetia as well as Lombardy, but it is an undeniable fact that the Austrian army has almost recovered its original strength and confidence. During the first few days after the battle of Solferino the troops were much cast down, but they recovered their spirits when some of their commanders were removed and powerful reinforcements arrived in the camp.

Some [illegible] private information relative to the interview of the two Emperors has this morning been acquired. Exactly at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 11th the Emperor Francis Joseph reached Villafranca, where he was received by the Emperor of the French with great apparent kindness, and even a show of deference. The two monarchs took breakfast and remained together until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and it would appear that they settled the bases for the preliminaries of peace before they parted. In military circles it is stated that Louis Napoleon showed certain documents to the Emperor of Austria which removed any doubt he might have felt about the necessity for sacrificing Lombardy. "The one document," said my informant, "was a Prusso-Anglo-Russian peace project, which was based on the cession of Venetia as well as Lombardy, and the other was a dispatch, in which Prussia expressed her resolve not to draw her sword in defence of any part of the Austrian possessions in Italy." The Empress left Laxenburg last night, and went by rail to meet the Emperor, but she will probably remain at Gratz, instead of going on to Laybach, as his Majesty had resolved on staying a couple of days longer at Verona than he had intended, in order to enable the Chapter of the Order of Maria Theresa at once to take into consideration the justice of the various claims made for the cross. Count Rechberg, Prince Richard Metternich, and Count Buol left Verona last night, and will be here to-morrow evening or on Friday morning. As no mention is made of Parma in the preliminaries of peace, it is to be supposed that the Duchy is to fall to Sardinia, but it would be the height of injustice to take from the Duchess Louisa a country which she governed so wisely and so well. With the exception of a few Mazzinists and Philo-Sardinians, the inhabitants of Parma are more content than they are likely to be under the sceptre of Victor Emanuel, who is sure to levy far heavier taxes than the Parmesans have been accustomed to pay. Since the Spanish war of succession (1701) Austria has lost and regained Lombardy no fewer than twelve times. On the 11th of July, 1859, she lost it for the thirteenth time.

## EFFECT OF THE PEACE UPON THE INFLUENCE OF PRUSSIA IN THE CONFEDERATION.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 13.

I remarked in a former letter that it was felt here that there might be a peace more mischievous than even a general war. This apprehension is already becoming general, and on grounds which seem only too reasonable. The hope of progressive improvement in Germany depends upon Prussia, and it is feared that this peace has been so eagerly accepted by Austria only in hopes of making up her losses in Italy by increased influence in Germany. Her influence, I need hardly repeat, is a repressive one. It is to Prussia that the educated classes look for further progress, and, if she uses her opportunity, they are quite in a position to assist her. It cannot be denied that in material prosperity there has been everywhere a great improvement in the last ten years. The Sovereigns of the smaller States are good-natured enough to begin to take considerable interest in the well-being of their people, and they are not sorry to be assisted in the economical part of Government by the Chambers of Commerce which have sprung up everywhere. Now, these Chambers of Commerce, if discreetly used, might prove a better means of gentle coercion, such as paternal princes require, than the Legislative Chambers which in all these little countries are a mere mockery of Constitutionalism. The general excitement which has prevailed for [illegible] still offers Prussia an opportunity for putting herself at the head of Germany. If she miss it, we must bid adieu for long years to all expectation of real Constitutional Government in Germany, and consequently to all hope of seeing the erection of a united and strong Power. Prussia alone can form the nucleus of such a State, for Germany cannot, will not, become Austrian, whatever her Princes may be; and, if unwilling to vindicate her own position, Prussia will [illegible] spirit enough to run restive to Austria.

To render the present position of Prussia intelligible to the younger generation of your readers, it will be necessary to trace in a few lines the events of the last ten years. The Diet, whose incompetency has just been so ably demonstrated by itself, was already condemned by public opinion, and by the Sovereigns themselves in 1848. When the demand for a national Parliament went forth from the Convention at Frankfort in that year, it was responded to by all the German Princes, and with their sanction legally elected representatives of all the States assembled here. The Archduke John was elected Regent, and he dissolved the Diet, whose legal existence seemed thus to have terminated. In the Parliament, which it was expected had replaced it permanently, the Liberal-Conservative party had a small majority, and they seized the opportunity which was offered to introduce a new system of relations between the various States, at the head of which they proposed to place the King of Prussia. This Prince, who seldom knew his own mind, gave the leaders of this party to understand that if offered the Crown he would accept it; when they had obtained his election he was found ready with a refusal. This opportunity lost was the first fault. It was this that alienated Heinrich von Gagern from Prussia. But as the King willed nothing strongly, so he endeavored, after rejecting the Imperial crown, to secure the advantages it offered without incurring the attendant risks. Taking, therefore, the Frankfort programme as a basis, he struck out from it a few clauses which had been inserted to satisfy the more advanced Liberals, and, in union with Hanover and Saxony, called together a second Parliament at Erfurt to receive from the three [illegible] a Constitution founded on this basis. It had perhaps been expected that the wordy representatives would consume years in discussing each separate article, but their leaders were too wise to give any pretext for withdrawing the offer. On the whole, it was a satisfactory one, and they at once accepted it en bloc, notwithstanding the good-natured [illegible] of members of the Manteuffel Ministry to [illegible] what they were about, and to take it easy. The groundwork thus laid, the deputies were sent home for six weeks, that the opus might be elaborated. They have never since been summoned, and the Erfurt Parliament sleeps with the heroes of Walhalla or the Seven Sleepers. This was a second serious blunder. Meantime, the materials for a third had been collected. This, touching a question of national feeling, has damaged her influence in Germany even more than the others. I refer to her conduct in the Schleswig-Holstein question. Whatever may be our opinion of the rights of Denmark in this case, it is certain that all Germany had but one; that Prussia loudly proclaimed her adhesion to it; that she undertook the [illegible] campaign, and allowed herself to be [illegible] by Austria in the end. [illegible] The Bund, which was dead and buried, [illegible] the instrument of Austria, and was [illegible] as ever in its task of "not doing." The German Liberals have, consequently, [illegible] in the House of Hohenzollern, and unless the Prince Regent take at once some [illegible] step, it is hard to foresee the time when his family can regain the place in Europe which it held at Frederick the Great's death. [illegible] The Prince Regent is known to be a man of enlightened views. At his [illegible]

men pledged to liberal ideas, and whose honesty is unquestioned. If [illegible] his country from the humiliations which [illegible] he must revive the traditions of the [illegible] and, putting himself at the head of [illegible] Constitutional movement, rally the Liberals of all parts of Germany round his throne. Thus he will create for himself an intellectual hegemony, which will develop itself into a practical leadership.

## FURTHER INDICATIONS OF FRENCH SENTIMENT.

*From the Journal des Debats.*

A comparison of the dispatch by which the Emperor Napoleon made known the bases of peace adopted at Villafranca with that by which the Emperor of Austria communicated the same event to his subjects gives a complete idea of the stipulations made by the two sovereigns. While informing us that Austria is to retain Venetia, the French dispatch did not indicate what would be the new frontier between Piedmont and Austria. The Austrian dispatch mentions the line of the Mincio, which removes all uncertainty as to the fate of Peschiera and Mantua, which remain in the hands of Austria. The French dispatch said nothing about the duchies, and the Emperor's proclamation to the army of Italy only alluded to them in speaking of the Governments which had kept aloof from the movement, or were recalled into their possessions. The Austrian dispatch expressly stipulates the restoration of the sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena. The dispatch does not mention the Duchess Regent of Parma; but it appears to us so much less probable that she is not included in this general restoration, that of all the sovereigns restored, the Duchess Regent is the one who will experience the least embarrassment in again meeting her people. Lastly, the Austrian dispatch does not represent the establishment of a confederation as an accomplished fact, but merely states that Austria agrees with France in promoting the formation of an Italian confederation. That stipulation thus becomes perfectly intelligible, for it suggests that the assent of the States which are to enter into the proposed confederation will be applied for, and that they cannot be regarded as definitively engaged by arrangements in which they have hitherto had no share.

*Correspondence of the Times.*

PARIS, Friday, July 15—6 P. M.

There is now no mistake about the matter. This is the third day since the cannon of the Invalides announced that war was at an end; the first enthusiasm at the restoration of peace has passed off; and it is now admitted on all hands that never have gigantic preparations produced more paltry effects. In the first burst of gladness at the carnage being over, the *Pays* and *Constitutionnel* alone sang the military and civil genius of the Emperor, and rose in their encomiums, like the shepherds in Virgil's eclogue, or the bidders at an auction, above each other. The hymn of praise, however, has become more subdued; the *Constitutionnel* is even obliged to enter into explanations, correct enough, I believe, or to apologize for the result of the magnificent promise of May last.

The *Patrie* itself, in spite of its obligation to praise everything Governmental, kept silence for some days, and left the famous dispatch standing alone in its first column, cold and shivering, without a paragraph of approbation to warm it. Even now its forced praise is most measured; it begins thus: "No one is more happy than we are at the return of peace. If it does not realize all we expected, nevertheless," &c. In fact, the feeling of mortification is increasing instead of diminishing; it is curious that it is even stronger among women than men. So puzzled are people to account for a *dénouement* so much out of proportion with the design, that the strangest motives are assigned for it. They attribute it to some second projected family alliance between the Imperial family of France and one of the Italian Sovereigns. The writer of a letter from Berne, of the 14th published in the *Presse*, mentions that he heard the Duchess of Parma say, on the 10th, before the peace was signed, that she should be in Parma and in possession of her crown before six weeks were over. If M. Cavour has any feeling left, how keen must be his sense of humiliation, and how bitter his remorse! He destroyed with his own hand the liberties of his country as the preliminary step to her political humiliation; and her independence now actually depends on the will of her ally. It is reported that Florence and other parts of Tuscany have protested against the peace, and that the Pope has refused the "honorary Presidency" of the Italian Confederation. In a word, Italy, to liberate and organize which the war was undertaken, promises to be soon in a worse state of confusion than ever.

## BRITISH OPINION—DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF THE VILLAFRANCA PROGRAMME.

*From the London Times.*

Every actor in the late war thinks it necessary to apologize to the world for the Conditions of the Peace. It is something that even irresistible power should feel some homage due to outraged faith. France tells us that she would not have left that glorious work of rendering Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic so incomplete, if she had not feared to draw on a general European war. Sardinia, while swallowing her humiliation, covers her retreat from the scene with decent promises as to how she will use the gains she has acquired. Austria, more frank, declares that she has ceased to war with the Emperor of the French because she has discovered that he is her best friend. "The mediation of natural federal allies promised less favorable conditions than a direct understanding." This means that of all the Powers of Europe Napoleon III. alone would acquiesce in Austria retaining Venetia and restoring the Archdukes. England's opinion upon this subject could not be mistaken; Prussia, notwithstanding the hatred of that nation for the French, would give no sanction to any further Austrian interference in Italy. Even Russia, engaged in manumitting her serfs and in developing her own internal resources, could not, despotic as she is, make herself a party to the scandal of Austrian tyranny in Italy. All Austria's friends were ready to pronounce her in the wrong. Her only sympathisers were to be found in the camp of her enemy. It was the champion of Italian unity and Italian liberty, it was the hope and stay of Italian patriots and Hungarian exiles, it was the enemy who in the name of freedom had struck her down that raised her from the earth and gave her back that rod of iron. Austria had been looking to England, to Germany, to Russia, for assistance against France, and in the moment of her need she found that France was the only Power which really meant what she meant. The Emperor of Austria found out this great truth while discussing his breakfast with the Emperor Napoleon, and he will not forget it if those new struggles ensue to which he so significantly alludes in his address to his soldiers.

However cruelly Austria's now intimate ally may have dashed the hopes of his English and Italian admirers, he has up to this time loyally kept faith with his new friend. If there was one feeling stronger than another in the Austrian breast, it must have been hatred of Sardinia. It was a hatred in which contempt entered sufficiently to increase its bitterness without diminishing its intensity. Napoleon has gratified this passion to an extent that ought to appease even Francis Joseph. When Walpole and Pulteney had been raised to the Peerage, Walpole said to his old opponent, the first time they met in the House of Lords, "You and I, my Lord Bath, are now the two most insignificant men in England." It was not true of Walpole, but it was undoubtedly true of Pulteney. Francis Joseph might address a similar phrase to the aggrandized King of Piedmont and Lombardy. Victor Emanuel was a constitutional King, governing with a constitutional Minister, and uniting in himself all the patriotic affections of the whole Italian race. He is now become the humble dependent of the Emperor of the French. He is posted and proclaimed as such in the Emperor's address to his army. He is renounced and discarded by Cavour and all who thought that when they were serving Victor Emanuel they were working out the freedom of Italy. To complete his public humiliation Napoleon III. has now given him one of his own followers to be his Minister in the place of Cavour. Count Arese is a man against whom Austria could have nought to urge. She might herself have appointed him to Tuscany or to Modena if either of the Grand Dukes had failed her. Arese has been, during a long life, the intimate friend of Louis Napoleon. He was with him in America in his young days of adventure. He was with him throughout all this campaign; and, in order that he might have a proper pretext for being constantly in the company of the Emperor, he held the official position of Sardinian Commissioner with the French Army. Arese, moreover, is a Lombard, and not a Piedmontese. He has no embarrassing antecedents of a constitutional character. He doubtless understands the most effective means of dealing with those Italian patriots who are now cuffing and pelting the news-venders for crying through the streets of the Lombard cities the conditions of this glorious peace.

Austria must hope that the good humor of her new protector will endure. Other questions must soon arise, which were probably not fully discussed at that friendly breakfast party. We can understand that the losses of the two armies and similar topics might readily be set aside. "If you want to make an omelet," says the French proverb, "you must not mind breaking the eggs;" but there are omelets yet to be made, and it is not quite clear how the eggs are to be laid wherewith to make them. We are now told that Europe is not to be in any way consulted upon these matters, that Austria and France will meet at Zurich to settle the terms of peace, and that Sardinia—being, we suppose, now quite tractable under the guidance of Arese—is to be admitted to the Conference. We are no advocates for a Congress. We are glad to escape from so entangling and so unsatisfactory a task as that of giving effect to Louis Napoleon's great scheme of consolidating despotism in the Italian peninsula. But it occurs to us that there are some questions to be settled by this Zurich Conference, which will transcend the powers of the parties to the treaty of Villafranca. These two Archdukes are to be carried back again to Modena and to Florence. Who is to do it? The army of the "Italian Confederation?" The Confederation itself is not yet in being. When it shall come into existence, of what will its army consist? If of contingents from the Italian States, then the army will of course be Italian. But in that case will Italian troops act precisely as Austria's Emperor and as Tuscany's and Modena's Grand Dukes would desire them to act? These two excellent Sovereigns were so ill advised as to rush away into the Austrian camp, instead of acting with the wisdom of that prudent and clear-sighted Princess who took a neutral position in Switzerland, and refused to seek an asylum with the enemies of her subjects. It is much to be feared that Italian troops would hardly serve these Grand Dukes, fresh from the Austrian camp, as a very trusty body-guard. We are informed also that deputations from Tuscany and Modena are already upon the point of setting forth for Paris to protest against this violent restoration, and to remonstrate with the Emperor, who, after encouraging the people to rise, is now about to replace them under the yoke of their enraged masters. Nothing but violence can come of this union. Tuscany and Modena are to be kept [illegible] as Rome is now kept quiet. We might ask

[illegible] It was arranged how the neutral States of Italy are to be made members of the Confederation. What right have the three Powers assembled at Zurich to dispose of the people of Rome, Naples, Tuscany, Parma and Modena? Will Naples submit, and, if not, who shall force her? Is Rome so readily coerced? Louis Napoleon is a strong man against some people, but he has shown himself to be a coward in face of Rome. As to Austria, she still has one chance left. If she is sincere in her promise to introduce into her public laws and administration reforms conformable to the spirit of the time, she has awakened to the new conditions under which every Government must in this age hold its power. If by this phrase she means a restoration of the constitutional rights of Hungary, a more equitable Government in her own dominions, and a frank acceptance of a new order of things in Italy, then she may gain strength in the sympathies of Europe, she may escape from her present state of dependency upon a man whom no one yet has trusted with impunity, and Europe may enjoy peace. But if these are mere words without intention, then there is something prophetic in her anticipation that "new struggles may ensue," and events will in all probability justify the first impression created by the publication of this treaty—that it was made with the intention that it should be broken.

## ACTUAL STATE OF THE "ITALIAN CONFEDERATION."

*From the London Times.*

The great patron of Italian independence has handed back the Italian Peninsula to the Emperor of Austria and the Pope, and the King of Naples is shooting his own Swiss Guards. Guess at that riddle who can—foretell the event who dare! We give the intelligence of the day as it reaches us, and—there it is. Had this Neapolitan news stood alone we might have ventured to offer a comment upon it. The destruction of the foreign mercenaries would have seemed to portend the early relinquishment of that oppression which for the last half century has lain like a shroud upon the gayer and sunnier section of that brilliant land. But now, who can tell? When the oppressors of Italy are gone, who shall save the Italians from their defenders? Gen. Goyon and his regiments in an abrupt Transalpine way, know how to coerce the wandering lambs of St. Peter. The French bayonets and rifles are ready to repair the shortcomings of the Papal troops, and yet the Papal troops are handy enough at the work of massacre, as witness the events of Perugia. What if the unfortunate Neapolitans should be so unadvised as to trust in the sincerity of their deliverer? What if they should take Solferino as a serious fact, and presume that hetacombs of Frenchmen were not sacrificed on the field of battle without a meaning in the sacrifice? If the people of the two Sicilies should judge the present moment an apt one for the recovery of their liberties, and dare to suggest terms to their Sovereign, have they judged aright? All is yet confusion and disorder, but we see the indications of an idea, and the presence of an overwhelming force. Until now Europe has been very busy in numbering the arrays of the rival combatants of Austria and France, as supposing that these men were led out for the purposes of mutual destruction; but they must now be numbered not as foes but allies. At the present moment more than 400,000 armed and disciplined men are packed together in the northeastern corner of Italy. They obey two masters, but the two masters are of one mind. Besides this, an overwhelming French fleet—we use the word by comparison with any naval force which the Italians can bring to meet it—sweeps round the coasts of Italy, and is mistress of the Adriatic. The people of the Two Sicilies are but as children in the hands of the reconciled Emperors. A few Austrian and French regiments, the late garrison of Ancona, and the actual garrison of Civita Vecchia, would soon replace the Swiss regiments in the pay of Naples which have just been slaughtered or disbanded. What is the turn of the Imperial thoughts?

The great element of stability in the government of the Two Sicilies during the reign of the late King Ferdinand was ever supposed, and with reason, to be the presence of the Swiss Guards. It must be remembered to the honor of the Swiss Confederation that ten years ago they resolved that the impure agreement for the supply of Swiss mercenaries to support despotism in the south of Italy should be declared at an end. It was resolved that for the future it should be deemed an illegal act in any citizen belonging to any of the cantons to enlist himself in the service of the Neapolitan Sovereign. King Ferdinand, however, decided that as there were two parties to the formation of a contract, so there were two parties to its conclusion or renewal. The Swiss authorities might resolve that the trade in mercenaries was illegal, but he, on his side, might continue to offer the market price, and so long as the Swiss were under the protection of his flag they were safe. The Swiss regiments remained as one of the permanent institutions of Naples, and were constantly recruited from the mother country. But for their presence, King Ferdinand might have died a Constitutional King. It was because the Swiss were ready to his hand that the King, who has so lately gone to render an awful account of his trusteeship here below, was able to set aside the Constitution he had sworn to observe, and to outrage humanity by every form of oppression. But a few weeks have gone by since that sovereign has been laid in his grave, and we find his successor—a young man learned in the learning of the Jesuits, and deeply imbued with the maxims of his father—actually shooting down these trusty Swiss mercenaries with whiffs of grape and rounds of ball cartridge, and deporting those whom the ball cartridge and the grape had spared. We are not yet in a position to lay before our readers such an explanation of the transactions as is satisfactory to ourselves. We know that a spirit of mutiny suddenly burst forth in the Swiss regiments, ostensibly because the Government had wished to substitute the Neapolitan for the Swiss banners in the hands of their standard bearers. This, however, must have been a pretext, not a cause, like the story of the greased cartridges in British India. We must look beyond this if we would find the reason why mercenaries who have set the laws of their own country at defiance by the mere fact of taking service suddenly throw off the bonds of discipline and the restraints of their venal allegiance. The Swiss are a sober-minded, money-making race. They do not rush to their own destruction for the barren gratification of being destroyed, like a moth or a Hindoo.

Such account of the mutiny as we have received we have already published. It would be useless to tell the tale twice. As we are informed, there existed dissension among the men as to the war. Some were for one Cæsar, others for the other. Probably on either side it was conjectured that the end of all things was at hand. Each mercenary supposed that his calling and his month's pay were in danger. They had taken Louis Napoleon at his word, and saw in him the irresistible liberator of Italy and the stern disbander of Swiss mercenaries. Had they but waited a few days! When once they were broken into factions, however, the spirit of faction took its course. Pierre was for Austria, François for France. The terms "Austrian" and "Frenchman" became words of opprobrium, and each soldier began to break his comrade's head. At this moment the Government, as the way of governments is, seems to have fidgeted rather than dealt with the question. There was issued an ill-timed order about the regimental standards, which acted as the lighted match upon the mine. Then began the slaughter. It would be idle to affect any sorrow for the destruction of men who had sold themselves as the tools of a tyrant; but we do fear lest the Neapolitan people should jump at the conclusion that the disappearance of the Swiss is tantamount to their liberation from the despotism of foreign troops. The French and Austrian Emperors have made friends, and will settle the affairs of the Italian Peninsula as may best agree with their own views. Now, will the sovereigns who have just thrown the ostensible sovereignty of Italy into the hands of their own puppets at Rome, at Florence, at Parma, at Modena, tolerate the existence of a liberty at Naples which does not exist either at Parma or Vienna?

## SENSE OF THE LONDON WEEKLY PRESS.

*From the Economist.*

Preliminaries of peace have been signed, and the Italian war is nominally over. The Funds have risen both here and in France; there is a general jubilee of admiration and rejoicing; men throw up their caps, embrace their neighbors, praise Louis Napoleon, and go about their avocations with the feeling that great things have been achieved and great dangers averted. We can share no such sentiments. We can neither approve nor rejoice. We can well understand that tender-hearted men, to whom the horrors and sufferings of war are more dreadful than any cause is dear, may be delighted that such miseries are suspended in any manner and at any cost. We can well understand that two Emperors who have been playing at war for six weeks with the thermometer at 95 degrees in the shade, at a cost of twenty millions apiece, and who have seen 50 000 men slain or dying around them, may be sick of the sanguinary game and be willing to draw their stakes. But that practical statesmen or thoughtful observers can be of opinion that anything has been gained by such a war, or anything concluded by such a peace; that competent politicians can imagine that Italy has gained independence, or that Napoleon has gained honor, we are utterly unable to comprehend. In our judgment, Italy has gained nothing; the question is still open; the sore is still unhealed; while the Emperor of the French has, in the moment of apparent victory, and for the sake of a theatrical effect, abandoned all his high pretensions, and violated all his generous promises; and returns to Paris, nominally a conqueror, but in reality a defeated and dishonored man. The terms and the circumstances of this pacification render it, in our opinion, one of the most hollow, unjust, and cynical on record; and—except with reference to the personal vanity and possible ulterior designs of Napoleon himself—one of the most impolitic. Count Cavour has done well to resign. He has been bitterly deceived. Whether long-standing prejudices in favor of Napoleonism for Italy, as has often been asserted, were the cause of his French policy—or whether he thought, like the liberal party in England, ourselves amongst the number, that great as was the risk, the expulsion of Austria from Italy, which could have been accomplished in no other way was an end almost justifying that risk—he has found that Italian objects are entirely subordinated to the objects of France, who wishes to play off both Piedmont and the Pope as her instruments in regulating Italian affairs. Like his uncle, Louis Napoleon has not hesitated a moment about replacing Venetia, Parma (?) Modena, and Tuscany, under the influence of Austrian ascendancy, and has even fortified it by securing for Austrian Venetia that express influence in the councils of the minor States of the Italian federation, which it was the main ground of complaint against Austria that she formerly exercised without any pretence of European right. Well may Count Cavour and his colleagues resign, and thereby intimate to the whole of Italy that the Italian cause is, in fact, betrayed. In memorandum after memorandum Count Cavour has shown that this network of Austrian influence in Italy has been the one barrier in the way of Italian unity and combined constitutional action, and now he was asked to assent to a measure which legalizes that influence

he could do nothing but resign. Piedmont was [illegible] with a gift that only French troops could [illegible] her and Austria [illegible] beside the Pope as [illegible] the smaller States. But, notwithstanding Count Cavour's grievous disappointment and betrayal, we maintain that both the Italian and English Liberals were right in clinging for his policy that [illegible] at least held out a chance such as no patriot could lightly [illegible]. Events have amply proved two things: first, that only a power as great as France had the smallest chance of excluding Austria from the peninsula; next, that it was really, as it has proved, for the self-interest of Napoleon to play a at least apparently disinterested part in his policy towards Italy. That it has not proved a really disinterested game is true, but Sardinia had, we must remember, little choice in her policy. Unaided by England, constantly threatened by Austria; hemmed in in a narrow circle of despotic States which were always seizing the opportunity of copying the Austrian policy in quarreling with her—her very existence as a liberal and constitutional State depended on some successful and necessarily hazardous effort to free herself from this imprisonment. She has failed. It may be even, that the new Ministry will scarcely dare to reintroduce a constitutional system so much freer than that of her great patron. Still she has failed in a policy that was almost forced upon her in the naturally excited state of Italian liberalism. And we will not in the present hour of his trial withhold our hearty admiration from the great statesman who has so long and so ably worked for the liberation of Italy from Austrian domination, and has thrown up his great post directly it became evident that France was really endangering or ruining, instead of sustaining, that cause.

*From the Examiner.*

Whom will this whimsical peace, this most extraordinary treaty, satisfy? What promises does it fulfil, what hopes does it realize? Never did so much blood flow, never was so much treasure expended for so small and unworthy a return. "Italy, for the first time, will become a nation." So says Louis Napoleon to his army; but these are words only—where are the facts to support them? What is there in all *the arrangements to constitute an Italian nation?* The confederation will be Austrian, Austrian all over; it will infallibly take its color and character from the power that will predominate in it. Austria would singly outweigh all the liberal members of the body, but she will not be single; she will have one faithful and devoted follower in Naples; she will also have her passive tools and subservient creatures in the restored dukedoms of Tuscany, Modena and Parma, restored in defiance of the popular will, to say nothing of her high favor with the Sovereign Pontiff, who is in future to preside over the councils and fortunes of Italy. A peace like this has of course driven Count Cavour into retirement. His resignation is sufficient commentary upon its articles. It was not for such poor results he called his countrymen to arms, or in an evil hour implored the succor of France. He was in earnest in the quarrel in which it is now clear that Louis Napoleon was not. The hopes which the other day Count Cavour held out in a circular to his diplomatic agents, acquainting them with the annexation of the Duchies to Sardinia, were well-founded, that is to say as well founded as hopes could be, built upon fair speeches. In fact the Sardinian minister only made the mistake of believing that Louis Napoleon really meant to do what he undertook to do in the face of Europe. The Count never dreamt of a conclusion of hostilities accomplishing nothing worth mentioning of the objects of the war. It never occurred to him that a rapid series of the most brilliant victories in the field would end in a peace so poor in its results to Piedmont and Italy. But whatever he may have expected from it, he never could have anticipated the haughty and insulting manner in which it was patched up, without Sardinia having any more voice in the transaction than if she had been wholly uninterested in it, or had borne no part in the previous struggle. This was indeed one of the most inauspicious of the many circumstances that contribute to make the peace of Villafranca almost as gloomy as war. It is a peace, in a word, that will neither please Italy nor France. The war was too short to give the French army a sufficient meal of glory. It has excited their appetite, not appeased it. And as to the opinion of the French public, it has found vent already in the columns of the *Siècle*, which has had the courage to remark: "Let but a single Austrian soldier remain in Italy—but the minutest Austrian influence there abide, and we shall have to begin everything again in a few years. The invincible courage of our soldiers, their generous blood will have been shed in vain. History teaches us how Austria acts in matters of domination. Therefore, no Austria, no Austrian influence in Italy—such, in our opinion, which, thank Heaven, has many adherents, is the strict execution of the French programme."

*From the Observer.*

The arrangement is so utterly unjust and inconsistent that it can never last. It is doubtful even if it can ever be started in working order, according to the designs of its projectors. Already Naples is insurrectionary, and the Pope demands more troops. Austria has handed over Lombardy (barring the fortresses) to Napoleon, who has bestowed it upon the Sardinian King. But the people of Tuscany, of Parma, of Modena, and of the Roman legations have handed themselves over to the same destination. Who will gainsay the gift? Will the Austrians return to their game of butchery in Bologna and Romagna? Will the French army, who have been led to glorious victory in the field, turn executioners in Tuscany and Modena, to impose Austrian archdukes upon the people who have driven them out in the presence of these very soldiers of France? Truly it will not be all plain sailing with the two imperial conspirators. There are two hundred thousand Italians now with arms in their hands. Are they to be dragooned into subjection by the power that called them into the field? Perhaps the most serious objection to the so-called settlement is, that it settled nothing, and that Italy is left by this incomplete and unsatisfactory arrangement more unsettled and dangerous to the peace of Europe than ever it was before. It is but a poor consolation for Englishmen that England had nought to do in this deceptive and unfinished drama, where the curtain has so unexpectedly fallen in the middle of an act. In fact it is only the first chapter of the book that is closed, and not the last. But those who ignorantly and impatiently require England to deny her high position amongst nations, and to abjure the glorious destiny of freemen, may now see the baneful effects of "total abstinence," to which certain politicians would degrade the voice and arm of Great Britain. We have joined heartily in the general cry of neutrality for many reasons. One of these reasons may be enough to repeat. We distrusted our late rulers, and the wrong side upon which they would place us in the occurrences and preparations of last year. And we are not without fear that they would lead us into similar dangers and complications again, if they had the power. But it is clear that affairs do not go better from our abstinence. It is more than probable that we shall be again called upon to take our part in the general advance. Let us hope to be well prepared for the struggle—and, above all, with able, experienced and honest guides, through the dangers and difficulties to come. We have too much at stake to allow ourselves to be made again the victims of shallow incompetence or mere party pretensions, incompatible with the honor and interests of England.

## STATE OF ITALY.

### Arrests at Venice—Religious Liberty in Lombardy.

### ARRESTS AT VENICE.

The following letter from Venice of the 6th, although written before the late great change in affairs in Italy, is of interest, as showing the state of feeling in that part of the Austrian possessions in Italy:

"I am much afraid the people here will not have the sense to keep quiet, for yesterday an Admiral's salute of 21 guns was fired by the French, and the *gente bassa* set up a shout all over the city; and had the firing continued I am sure there would have been a rising. We expect here that the bombardment will begin within 48 hours. The Lido is so crammed with soldiers that if any more are sent they must stand on each other's heads. The Austrians set fire to a house on the Lido yesterday, and another to-day, which is burning now. I do not know what this is done for. The number of arrests which have been made has had the effect of scattering the Italians like a flock of pigeons fired into by a double-barrel. The Countess Contarini was seized in her palace, and thrust into a prison—the one next the Ducal Palace—with a lot of felons; refused permission to see her daughters, refused permission to see her servants, refused proper food, but had the felon's portion of beans and bacon served out to her. She is old and an invalid. It is said that the only charge against her is having had in her possession a proclamation of Garibaldi's, issued during the siege of Rome by the French. Owing to the influences of —— she is now allowed two rooms, her maid, and permission to buy proper food. The late Podesta, Signor Marcello, of one of the greatest families in Venice, has fled to Corfu. A celebrated advocate, named Lumbardini, was arrested in the early part of February on a charge of having in his possession a statue of Felice Orsini. He was tried by the military tribunal and acquitted. He was handed over to the civil tribunal, tried, and again acquitted, and was then told he would be liberated. Dinner was provided for him at home; the gondola waited at the prison door to take him there, when an order came from the prison authorities to detain him still. He has since been sent to Josephstadt, and is confined in a cell with three thieves, the cell originally built to hold one prisoner. There are eleven men in the prison next the Ducal Palace, arrested for smoking a pipe shaped like a boot. It was supposed to have some political meaning, because Italy is so shaped. They have already been there six months. I have seen the Government process against them, and they are charged with no other crime. These pipes have been sold in Venice from time immemorial. I forgot to tell you that I went into the prison and saw Lumbardini. He is a handsome, intellectual-looking man, about forty. He told me that he was full of hope, and he seemed calm and collected. The prison has made him weak, and he had fallen away much, but his eye was bright and full of intelligence. The arrests have been fearful—120 in one night, 80 another, and so on. The city is patrolled day and night by bodies of 50 men, with bayonets fixed and guns loaded. The poor are suffering most severely, as all business is absolutely stopped. Many of the shops are closed. Some put a bill outside stating that it is closed for the present. Mr. V. has conceived a brilliant idea of having a well pumped dry and getting into it, as a cool and secure residence during the bombardment."

### RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN LOMBARDY.

The *Presse* says: "The Governor of Milan, representing Victor Emanuel, has proclaimed liberty of worship, reading, and printing. This is no ordinary privilege. It will do more to prevent the return of Austrian domination [illegible] than [illegible] treaty or army or battlements. It will give the peopl

[illegible] which it will be almost impossible entirely to [illegible] at any future time, because the longer [illegible] extensively and firmly it will intertwine [illegible] with the very life of the people. [illegible] in this instance, is the fact that [illegible] not a Protestant insurrection [illegible] resting its right on sacred Scripture, and deriving its growth from the overthrow of Roman dogmas, but a purely civil right exacted by Roman Catholics for the use of Roman Catholics. These have demanded and vindicated it as a political necessity of national existence."

## PROMOTIONS AND DISTINCTIONS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

*Correspondence of the London News.*

PARIS, Friday, July 15.

The *Moniteur* publishes a long list of promotions in the army, all dated from Cavriana, Volta or Valeggio. Brigadier General de Sevelinges, of the Imperial Guard, (artillery,) is made a General of Division. Four new Brigadier Generals are created, viz.: M. Lebœuf, Sub-Colonel of Artillery; M. Guérin, Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of the Line; M. Mesnil de la Martinière, Colonel of the Second Cuirassiers of the Guard; and M. Mouton, Colonel of the First Voltigeurs of the Guard. This set of promotions includes also fifteen new colonels, thirteen lieutenant-colonels, &c. The *Moniteur de l'Armée* gives a list of upwards of 300 nominations and promotions of military men in the Legion of Honor.

General Mellinet, whose remarkable bullet-furrowed cheek strikes every observer as he passes Le Gray's photographic collection on the Boulevard, attains the *ne plus ultra* of the Grand Cross. Generals De La Motte Rouge, Bazaine, Vinoy, Ladmirault, and Lefevre are made Grand Officers of the Order. I take it for granted that before the army makes its public entry into Paris, on its return from the war, a great many reports of generals of division and brigade will be published, from which we shall learn the names of officers, and even soldiers, who particularly distinguished themselves at Magenta and Solferino. At present, the public knows wonderfully little of the details of those great battles—nothing, in fact, beyond what is contained in the reports of commandants of *corps d'armée*, which are for the most part couched in very general terms, and mention few names. If the applause of the populace on the Boulevards is to be discriminating, they must be made to know the numbers of the regiments that were in the thickest of the fight, and the names of the Colonels who have preëminent claims to be cheered. Among the latter I know of one who will certainly hold a good place, and I am proud to say he is of English lineage. The distinguished officer I allude to is not, like Marshal M'Mahon, a mere remote descendant of a Briton, he is the grandson of a British Peer and the husband of a Yorkshire lady—a Miss Sykes. Colonel Baron Molesworth de Mallet, commanding the Forty-ninth French Regiment of the line, is the grandson of Viscount Molesworth. He had a horse killed under him at Solferino; his three Majors were wounded; his regiment, which on the morning of the fight was 1 600 strong, left upwards of 500—nearly a third of their number—stretched on the field of battle. Col. de Mallet commanded the brigade from 11 o'clock in the morning. There were other regiments, though not many—I heard of the Eighty-fifth and the One Hundredth—which suffered as much as the Forty-ninth.

## ENGLISH POLITICS.

### Banquet to Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli—Their Speeches.

On Saturday, July 16, a sumptuous dinner was given by the Conservative Party to their two Parliamentary leaders, the Earl of Derby and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli. The banquet took place in the fine old hall of the Merchant Tailors' Company, in Threadneedle-street, and was attended by an imposing array of about 300 guests, all more or less well known for their adhesion to the cause of Conservatism. On their arrival Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli were received with enthusiasm. The Earl of March presided on the occasion, the post of Vice-Chairman being occupied by the Marquis of Bath.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly honored, the Chairman rose to propose the toast of the evening:

"The Health of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli" was then drunk with marked enthusiasm.

SPEECH OF LORD DERBY.

The Earl of Derby rose to respond amid vehement and prolonged cheering. He said: My lords and gentlemen I may well indeed be overpowered by the kind, the cordial and flattering manner in which you have done me and my right honorable friend the honor of drinking the toast which has just been proposed to you with so much eloquence and feeling by my noble friend in the Chair. I may well be proud to see enrolled, as my noble friend has said, under the banners intrusted to our hands the noblest in the land not merely for their birth, but for their public character and their Parliamentary ability. [Cheers.] I am proud, indeed, upon this occasion that we should receive, familiarized as I have been to your kindness and confidence, this striking mark of approval from those for whom, among whom and with whom I have labored to the best of my ability. [Loud cheers.] The reception which we have met this evening is rather that which might have been expected by triumphant leaders flushed with recent success, and having attained for themselves and their supporters what are denominated the prizes of official and Parliamentary life. But you have conferred these honors and these distinctions upon us not at the moment of success, but at the moment of Parliamentary failure, [cheers,] not at a time when your most cherished aspirations after political honor and political power were likely to be gratified by the success of your leaders, but when you have seen your leaders and yourselves thrust from the possession of power, in what way I will not say—[cheers and laughter;] but, for a time at least, deprived of all power and all influence except that which must be exercised in every country by such a party so enlightened, so united, so determined, and so resolute as that which I have the honor of addressing. [Cheers.] My lords and gentlemen, the time of retirement from office is one which at all times carries with it a certain amount of disappointment and discouragement. Those who have, from seeing their friends in office, entertained the most sanguine anticipations either personal or political, for themselves or their friends, may have in many cases seen their hopes cast to the ground, and their reasonable expectations disappointed. I will not go so far as to indorse the statement which has been made, that for every appointment he confers, a Minister makes a dozen enemies—[a laugh;] but this I will say, from painful knowledge, that for every personal favor which it is in the power of a Minister to confer, for every friend whom he has the power of obliging, he must disappoint at least ten or twenty others. [Cheers.] Naturally enough, those whose personal hopes and expectations have been excited by seeing their friends in power, are naturally disappointed that their own personal claims, and those of their friends, have not, as they believe, been recognized. Again, in a higher point of view, no doubt every Minister who attains to the first place in this country must, to a certain extent, disappoint the political as well as the personal expectations of his most sanguine followers. No Minister, however powerful, and still more one who has not the absolute command of a majority of the House of Commons, can carry out to the full amount of his own wishes, or those of his more valued supporters, every object which they have at heart, or to the full extent which they could desire; and it is not only that personal and political disappointments accompany a retiring Minister, but he must retire with a certain sense that he has been unable fully and adequately to accomplish, either in his public or his personal capacity, all that his adherents might fairly have looked for, or the country have required. But, my lords and gentlemen, although we are defeated, I am happy to think that we are not disgraced [loud cheers;] and if I rightly appreciate the tone and character of this meeting, not only are we not disgraced, but we are not discouraged or disheartened. [Cheers.] We have before us a proud and noble cause; we have a united party, we have a gallant band of friends, bound together by ties of constitutional association and personal feeling, and we have above all a sovereign who, never stepping out of her proper constitutional position, will ever be disposed to regard with favor and with confidence any Minister who has the honor of serving her, if she believes that it is his wish and endeavor to serve her faithfully and well. [Cheers.] I will take this opportunity of adverting for a single moment to that mark of Her Majesty's gracious favor to which my noble friend has adverted in such kind terms. There was nothing in that mark of distinction which was so valuable in my eyes as that it was conferred with a graciousness and favor which I can never forget. It was conferred as a mark of personal approval of imperfect services, by a sovereign whom no one can approach in that confidential intercourse which must subsist between her and her Minister without the deepest feelings of personal attachment and devotion, added to those of constitutional loyalty, which we must all feel. [Cheers.] I have said that, though defeated, I believed we are neither disgraced nor disheartened; and we have the satisfaction at all events of knowing, as far as the present Government have gone, that not only our friends and supporters, but, I believe, the country generally, and even our very opponents themselves, have borne the highest testimony not only to the principles, but to the practice, of the late Ministry. [Cheers.] If we speak of that which is the most pressing, and which has been among our most anxious cares—the position of the foreign affairs of this country—we are told by the Prime Minister who has succeeded us, that it will be the earnest endeavor of Her Majesty's present Government to walk in the paths which we have chalked out for them. [Great cheering.] If we advert to the effort which we have made for the restoration of the great arm of this country—its navy—to a proper state of efficiency and power, we are congratulated by our opponents upon the energy and vigor displayed by my right Hon. friend late at the head of the Admiralty. [Cheers.] If we speak of the position of the army, hardly any terms are deemed warm enough in which to eulogize the services of my right Hon. and gallant friend lately connected with that department. [Cheers.] If, on the other hand, the question is what additions ought to be made to the naval strength of the country, "We intend," say the present Government, "to act upon and even to go beyond the example which has been set us by our predecessors." [Cheers.] And let me say that in deviating in one respect from our example in regard to the navy I think the present Government, in seeking to exceed our liberality, have set a very bad and dangerous precedent. If they are asked with respect to the maintenance of the embodied militia, and the calling out of additional regiments from among those which are now disembodied, the present Government say, "As to that it is enough for us to follow exactly the line which our predecessors adopted." If, then

this harmony so happily exists between the late and the present Government, we are almost tempted to ask, "Why is it that we are sitting upon the left and not upon the right of the Speaker?" [Cheers and laughter.] My lords and gentlemen, we have submitted to a defeat in the House of Commons which, whatever might be the merits of the question which was raised, at all events had this peculiarity by the confession of one of its principal supporters, that it was a motion upon which it was unnecessary to give any precise reason for the vote. It was, however, a vote which, [illegible] I believe in the minds of every gentleman that hears me, rendered it absolutely impossible for us satisfactorily or honorably to endeavor to carry on the business of the country. [Cheers.] We had appealed to the country, and the result of that appeal, although it added to our strength, was not sufficient to give us a majority of the House of Commons. Acting, therefore, on constitutional principles, we felt it to be our duty to resign our offices. But I greatly doubt, when the composition of the new Ministry is considered, if we had followed the example of our predecessors, and, declining to give any reason for our votes, had made the proposition that the Ministry, as at present constituted, does not enjoy the confidence of the House of Commons—I doubt, I say, whether we could not have carried against them a similar vote to that which they succeeded in carrying against us. [Cheers.] If you ask me, then, why that course was not taken, I answer at once that it was a course which would have borne the appearance of [illegible] a course which would have [illegible] that which was adopted against us, and which we had condemned. [Cheers.] It was a course, too, which, though it might have served party purposes, would have been unworthy of the Conservative cause, inasmuch as it would have tended seriously to embarrass the public interests. We, therefore, bowed to the verdict of the House of Commons. And, gentlemen, if you will listen to any humble advice, as you have done on former occasions, I exhort you to exhibit in the present difficult circumstances of the country the same forbearance, the same moderation, the same adherence to your own principles, and the same unity among yourselves which you have hitherto displayed. It is not our part factiously to interrupt the business of the country; it is our part carefully to watch the conduct of the present motley Administration. [Cheers and laughter.] If we see the less Conservative ingredients inclined weakly to yield to the exorbitant demands of its Radical element, it will be for us with the united voice of our 300 members in the House of Commons, to check such yielding. On the other hand, if we see that the more Conservative portion of the present Cabinet, following out the views of those who have preceded them, are disposed to resist the unreasonable demands of their followers, it is not for us to join in supporting opinions opposed to those which we entertain, but forgetful of all personal considerations, to maintain and uphold whatever there may be of Conservative action in the ranks of our opponents. [Cheers.] My noble friend who has proposed our health has paid me a very high and undeserved compliment—[cries of "No, no,"] not for the earnestness and diligence with which we have carried out our task, but for the success with which we have been enabled to conduct the affairs of this great country. But it is not to the leaders so much as to the party as a body that that success has been due. It is by their confidence, by their union among themselves, by their sacrificing minor points and private and personal considerations, and by their determining to follow the advice of their leaders, even where that advice tends to greater moderation and more abstinence from party excitement than some may at times think desirable—it is those means and your Parliamentary union and discipline which give you the position which, though not constituting a Government, you must continue to hold in the councils of this great country. [Cheers.] It is impossible for me, speaking at this critical period of our history, not to advert in a few words to the circumstances in which we found ourselves at the moment when the late Government left office. And if there were any other consideration which would induce me to recommend to you a careful abstinence from vexatious opposition, it would be found in the fact that at no time in my memory has this country been placed in a position of greater difficulty, greater anxiety, or greater uncertainty with respect to the future, than at the present hour. [Cheers.] It was the desire of my colleagues and myself to maintain, as between the contending parties engaged in the late war the most strict and impartial neutrality—not waiving any personal feelings or sympathies which we might individually entertain, but being most careful that those personal feelings and sympathies should not in the slightest degree influence our public and political conduct. And I believe that injustice has been done to my noble friend lately at the head of foreign affairs (great cheering), than whom no man has been more rancorously or more industriously defamed. And it is only due to him to say that the correspondence which has been laid before the country has shown the labor and anxiety which he displayed on the subject; and those who had not hesitated in condemning without hearing have since excused their conduct by saying that if these papers had been laid before Parliament sooner it would have made a difference in their opinion. [A laugh.] We have the satisfaction of knowing that in the minds of English statesmen of all parties, and in the minds of foreigners, the production of those papers has proved that we maintained in practice, as we had professed, the strictest and most impartial neutrality. [Cheers.] If we tendered in vain our exhortations and entreaties, it was not for want of earnestness or of impartiality that they failed in preventing the two parties, both previously determined on war, from taking that last and most fatal step. [Cheers.] That war has for the moment terminated, and every friend of humanity must rejoice in the cessation of the effusion of those torrents of human blood which have been poured forth so profusely and so recklessly at Magenta, at Solferino, and other fields in Italy. It is too early to speak to you of the exact conditions of this truce or peace. But I confess to you that, from the information we at present possess, I look to the state of affairs arising out of the peace as more critical and dangerous than anything which existed before. [Cheers.] In my opinion, as I have avowed on former occasions, that war was commenced on insufficient grounds and on false pretexts; for of all those purposes which were put forward to justify the war, there is not one which has been supported or attained by the struggle which has taken place; there are several which are placed in positions of greater jeopardy than they stood before the war. [Cheers.] I, who honor constitutional governments—I, who, in common with the true friends of liberty, looked with the most earnest admiration upon the example of the kingdom of Sardinia struggling into a state of constitutional freedom, avoiding the excesses of despotism on the one hand, and of unlimited license on the other, saw with pain that its Government were not content with the enjoyment of its own liberties and its own constitution—were not satisfied with [illegible] by its effects upon their happiness and domestic comfort an example which the rest of Italy might copy—I saw them, I say with regret, depart from that constitutional course, endeavoring to excite animosity, dark intrigues, and machinations among other States, and for that purpose maintaining armies ruinous to their own finances, and which have proved destructive to their own comfort. I foresaw that in inviting the coöperation of a powerful neighbor against the fancied apprehension of invasion on the part of Austria, they were in effect bringing down on themselves, as well as upon the rest of Italy, the most serious dangers and the most inevitable calamities. And what, I ask you, has been the result of this effusion of the blood of 100,000 men—for not less than that number have been put *hors de combat* in the course of this campaign? What was the plea? The presence of the foreigner in Italy, the mal-government of the Papal States, the discontent and dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, and the necessity of liberating them from a foreign yoke, and leaving them free to choose their own form of government. At the expiration of this struggle what are the terms upon which, as far as we know, this peace has been made, and what are the advantages which have been gained to the freedom of Italy by all this carnage? The Constitution of Sardinia itself has been suspended, I hope only during the continuance of the struggle. The Milanese, the possession of which was recognized by the Emperor Napoleon as the just patrimony of Austria, as long as she confined herself within her own limits, and from which there was no pretence for driving her, [illegible] Has Milan the choice of a Government? No! But all is settled; France accepts from Austria the gift of that very territory which it was contended Austria had no right to, and France contemptuously flings it over into the hands of her supporter Sardinia. I am not saying that the Italian nation had no cause to complain of the Governments under which they were placed; but if the freedom of Italy was her anxiety, what would have been the course of Sardinia? That country has annexed Lombardy with the consent of her powerful supporter,—with what satisfaction to the inhabitants of Lombardy and even of Piedmont remains yet to be seen. She has sought to annex Modena, Parma and Tuscany; but she has had a veto put upon the ambitious projects which she entertained, and the result of all her [illegible] machinations has been this—that Tuscany, Modena, and I hope Parma, are by the authority of the foreigner, and perhaps of Piedmont itself, to be restored to their former position. [Cheers.] What has been done for the improvement of the Government of the Papal States? Nothing! But we are told there is to be an Italian Confederation of all the States under their former rulers, including Venetia, under Austria. That Confederation, including Piedmont itself, is to be subject to the Presidency—the honorary Presidency—of the Sovereign Pontiff of the Roman States. These are the results to the promised liberty of Italy from the carnage which has taken place. Do not understand me to be pronouncing any opinion with respect to the probable effect of this truce. But one result I think is inevitable, which is that those friends of liberty, whether of liberty in excess or in moderation, but more especially those friends of rational liberty, whose hopes and expectations have been excited by the interference of France and Sardinia, will be doubly disappointed at the failure of their cherished aspirations. Far better would it have been to hold out no hopes at all than by foreign intervention to encourage and excite those hopes and then dash the cup to the ground from the lips of a sensitive people, with all the possible consequences of that disappointment. [Cheers.] I rejoice that the war, under any circumstances, has been stopped where it has been. I give the Emperor of the French the highest credit for the various motives of humanity and policy which dictated the course he has taken in thus early putting an end to the horrors of war, because I believe that a very little more and the conflagration would have extended over the whole of Europe, and it is impossible to say at what time the termination of this war would then have taken place. But I say this position of affairs gives room for serious thought and earnest consideration to England. The passions of men throughout Europe have been excited. Great armaments have been brought together. Above all, in France that strong military feeling which used to be predominant in that country, but which for a time appeared to have been lulled to sleep, and had given way to feelings of peace—this military ardor has been again called forth, and the sudden cessation of the war has not [illegible] the passions which have been so kindled to be satisfied. [Hear.] France has now not only a powerful army, but she is continuing to increase in efficiency a most powerful and most threatening fleet, which is by no means necessary for purposes of self defence. France may safely rely upon

the army, but her powerful fleets must be to the other nations of the world an object, not of self-defence, but of aggression. [illegible] maintaining friendly relations with this country, and I earnestly hope they may be maintained. But I say [illegible] in order to guard against the possibility of an alteration of feeling on the part or on this [illegible] country, we are obliged to make the utmost [illegible] which we are making and must continue to make for the purpose of keeping our navy in that state of warlike preparation which is essential to the safety [illegible] of this country. I may not desire [illegible] of peace, and that desire, I am sure, is shared in by the present Government; but the [illegible] France [illegible] with a large and increasing navy, and the military spirit awakened in the people, whatever may be the personal objects and wishes of the Emperor, must [illegible] which may lead to a war which must be fatal to the [illegible] and interests of Europe. [Cheers.] [illegible] but with confidence to my countrymen [illegible] will not suffer this or any other Government [illegible] in those efforts which are imperatively necessary to place this country on a footing [illegible]. [Cheers.] However much I [illegible] in the good feeling, the good wishes, and sound policy of the Emperor of the French, I echo the noble sentiment uttered the other night by my illustrious and venerable friend, Lord LYNDHURST, that whatever confidence I may have in others, I will not be dependent for the safety, honor and interests of this country on the good will or forbearance of France, or any other country in the world. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, earnestly desirous as I am for the preservation of peace, I am satisfied that you go along with me in saying that it is the first duty of this country to be thoroughly prepared for self-defence; that no false economy, no niggardly parsimony, must deprive her of the best and most earnest efforts to strengthen and improve her national defences. [Cheers.] I am certain of this, that whatever demands may be made, whatever sacrifices may be asked for, by whomsoever or by whatever Government those sacrifices may be called for, or those demands may be made, they will be cheerfully and cordially assented to, at all events, by those whose boast it is to be the great Conservative party of this country. [Cheers.] One word more before I sit down. Remember that if we find rash measures attempted to be carried through the House of Commons there is a countervailing power in the House of Lords which may arrest their progress, and even prevent their adoption. But recollect also that it is not safe or wise to trust too much to a continued opposition between the two branches of the Legislature, and if you really desire that Conservative principles should be firmly maintained in this country, it is in the House of Commons, and not in the House of Lords, that you must struggle to support them. [Cheers.] How are you, then, to obtain for your principles and opinions that predominance which you all desire? The present is a most appropriate moment for recalling to your recollection the fact that in a few days more the preparations for the registrations will be commenced. [Cheers.] I might be able to point out to you by name a number of seats which at the last election were lost by previous apathy and neglect on the part of the Conservatives which would have been sufficient to have reversed the decision of the House of Commons, and to have retained my colleagues and myself in power to the present time. Let us profit by the experience of the past. [Cheers.] Remember the advice formerly given by an eminent statesman, "Register, register, register," and that advice could never come with greater weight and power than at the present moment. I earnestly ask of you, if you really value Conservative principles, not to be satisfied with your individual votes in the House of Commons, not to be satisfied with demonstrations like the present, however gratifying they may be, of the Conservative principles of the country, but to devote yourselves heart and soul to that by which alone you can secure the influence which you ought to possess, and obtain a due representation for those principles which I know largely prevail throughout the country, but which, in consequence of the apathy and discouragement of the Conservative Party, has not been realized. [Cheers.] In my own name, for I will not presume to speak for my right honorable friend, for whose able management of the House of Commons I am greatly indebted, (loud cheers,) and without whom I should have been incapable of conducting the public business, allow me to thank you for the kind and flattering manner in which you have received the mention of my name, and for having invited me to this noble entertainment; and permit me to express my fervent hope that this great party whom I have now the honor of addressing will long remain united among themselves, and that, cordially supported and assisted by the leaders of their choice, they will continue to maintain the honor and dignity of the Crown, and contribute to the greatness and prosperity of the country. [Loud and continued cheering.]

SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI.

Mr. DISRAELI next rose, and was greeted with warm applause. He said: My lords and gentlemen, it has been stated that the period of party politics is past in England, but this meeting is not in consonance with that opinion. I apprehend we have met together to vindicate party principle and to celebrate party connexion. I have always been of opinion that party government and Parliamentary government were identical,—no party, no Parliament; because consider what must be the constitution of this country, where if not the supreme power, at least a great proportion of the authority of the State is intrusted to the two Houses of Parliament, amounting in number to not much more than 1,000 individuals! If you were for a moment to attempt to realize what must must be the position of this country if there were no combination and no coöperation among those individuals, you would at once see that there could be no barrier against the authority of the Crown or the ambition of a Minister, and that it is only by party that a Parliamentary government becomes indeed practicable. [Cheers.] A great writer once denounced the cant of religion; and I would fain hold up to public reprobation the cant of politics. When you read, as you frequently do, that the line of demarcation between parties has ceased, and that party principles and party feeling no longer exist, you may depend upon it that some attempt is about to be made against the liberty of the country, or some important interest in it. At a moment when party is decried it behooves us to consider what has been the difference between our famous Parliament, which has so long existed, and those national assemblies which many of us have seen [illegible] like exhalations amid scenes of continental disturbance. Their bases have been broad enough, their elements have been popular enough, the members of them have been returned, not only by an extended but by universal suffrage, yet they never took any deep root in the country—they never exercised any lengthened authority in the land, they never commanded the respect of those who were their constituents, and the only reason was that in those assemblies party did not exist, while in the Parliament of England party has existed. [Cheers.] A party may consist merely of an assembly of a few individuals, bound together by an identity of principle upon great subjects, and by subordination of opinion on minor ones. No doubt that is a good foundation for men to act together, but a great party is a fact which history can alone produce. You must have not merely great property to support it, and that, also, generally diffused; you must not only represent the predominant opinion of the hour, but you must possess traditionary influence, and that cannot be attained except by the experience and the achievements, not merely of years, but of centuries, by those opinions, sentiments and even prejudices which can only be elicited and established in a course of time; and by the recollection of what men have done who have been united together, and what fluctuations of fortune and political vicissitude they have undergone in vindication of some great cause with which they have all their lives sympathized. I venture to make these observations because it appears to me of great importance to the country, and especially to that party to which we belong, that there should be no cant encouraged on this subject. It is quite impossible that a vigorous and direct policy can be maintained in this country unless the principles of party are recognized as one of the first bonds of public life. Now, we are told that party is extinct, but in my opinion party was never so strong as it is at present, and if I wanted any proof of that I would refer to those events which have recently occurred—viz., the change of administration, and the formation of a new Ministry. [Cheers.] If that was not a party proceeding—and I do not blame it as a party proceeding—it was an altogether unintelligible proceeding. [Laughter.] Well, I believe that party feeling in this country—and it is well that it should be so—is at this moment as strong and as prevalent as it has ever been, and the only persons who will suffer by the idea which is now circulated that party feeling is extinct are the great party now represented by the company assembled under this roof. It is because I see that the greatest possible inconvenience and injury will arise from such superficial opinions being accepted so easily that I venture to take the liberty of putting you on your guard against too readily accepting a dogma for which there is no foundation, and which, if accepted, must act very much to your detriment. I apprehend, gentlemen, there are two parties in this country, and it is of the greatest importance, if we wish to do justice to the principles we profess, to the Conservative party, and to the country, that upon this subject we should have precise ideas. I hold that there are two parties in this country, and only two. There may be many opinions prevalent, there may be many noisy sections, but when you come to the question of the possession of power you find practically that there are only two parties. Now there is a party in this country which has always held that it is for the advantage of public liberty and good government that the administration of public affairs should be carried on by a federation of great families. [Cheers and laughter.] No doubt that principle is sanctioned by distinguished service, and by many memorable events; but there is another party in the State which has always held itself to be the best security for public liberty and good government to maintain the institutions of the country, to uphold the prerogatives of the Crown, to support the privileges of Parliament, whether hereditary or elective, to maintain the national Church in alliance with the State, to sustain that great fabric of local government which has planted liberty throughout the land, and has been mainly supported by independent corporations, and, above all, by an independent body of magistrates. These two parties have exercised great influence on the fortunes of the country, and in their time have done good service to the State, but they are parties with distinctive principles—parties which, in my opinion, may be recognized as separate in their practice as well as in their professions. Now, there is no doubt that the other party which I have attempted to describe, and which is called the Tory Party, nearly thirty years ago, after a too protracted tenure of office, (for there is no doubt that a party too long in possession of power is apt to forget the original principles of its connection, and to lose that spirit, enterprise, and energy which are necessary in the service of a free State,) that party, I say, was caught napping by the Whigs. [A laugh.] But thirty years ago a change took place. No doubt those who were the projectors of it had, as all English statesmen have, the good of the country for their primary object, but the arrangement made in 1832, when the Reform bill was passed, was one not only injurious to the Tory Party, but calculated in every way to [illegible]. Now, it is of very great importance, when we have so recently left office, not to suppose that these great incidents of State are more [illegible]. [illegible] depend upon laws and principles of politics, which bring about inevitable results. [Cheers.] Notwithstanding the great [illegible], which was calculated to terminate the administration of public affairs by that party which peculiarly rests on the maintenance of the institutions of this country, let it be observed that during the intervening period, on four different occasions, that party has been brought back to power, and [illegible]; because from 1834 to 1859, the two distinguished men who headed that party on each occasion, were certainly not too ready to accept the responsibilities of office. Four times has that party been brought back to office by the feeling of the nation, and although on no occasion was its tenure of power protracted, it has retired from office with a deeper root in the country, and an increased amount of public sympathy in its favor. [Cheers.] I may be reminded that in this interval there have controversies and dissensions in its ranks; that there have been individual secessions, as no doubt there have been individual adhesions; but while these are accidents that will occupy no considerable portion of the page of history, the laws of politics are as exact and as inexorable as the laws of physical nature. No great party can continue to exist which is not in due relation to the spirit of the age; and I maintain that all this time the Tory party has undergone a process of re-organization and re-construction, until it has arrived at that position which the necessities of the country and the spirit of the time alike require. [Cheers.] It is now a great confederation, prepared to assist progress and to resist revolution. [Cheers.] We have arrived at this commanding position at the very moment when it was devolved upon us to abandon power; but there is no inconsistency in the situation if we examine the past. We have seceded from office because of the powerful machinery which was devised in 1832 to prevent us from gaining office, but we did so unquestionably with public respect. We relinquished office with the confidence and approbation of the country. [Cheers.] That is capable of satisfactory demonstration; and this is the proof—that those who ejected us from power have laid down no good ground why that expulsion should have taken place. [Renewed cheers.] It is perfectly clear, therefore, that we have been driven from power because of the great engine that was invented for that purpose more than a quarter of a century ago, and which, though enfeebled by the lapse of time, though no longer supported by the sympathy of an excited people, has still been strong enough to effect this particular object. But that we have quitted office from accident, not from a principle, is established by the fact that the indictment against us is merely that we did not possess a majority. [Cheers.] The remedy for this lay with the people of this country. We recurred to the sense of the constituencies, and our appeal to them has been completely warranted by two circumstances—first of all, by greatly increasing our numbers in the House of Commons, and, secondly, by returning every member connected with the other party who voted for us before the dissolution. Yet, notwithstanding these unquestionable proofs of public sympathy, our Government was defeated. What, then, could have insured its success? Why, merely that the demonstration in our favor should have been stronger than it was; for we were not defeated because the country did not respond to our appeal. It did so respond, and in the two ways I have indicated. It is, therefore, perfectly evident that the feeling of the country is in favor of our party, and that all that is required is that that feeling should be increased, and that those who are disposed to support us should "register." [Cheers.] I will not attempt to penetrate the political future, and say whether the horizon will assume the aspect of peace or war. My noble friend has commented on these topics with the thought and vigor which always distinguish him. There are very different opinions held on these two great subjects. There are some who believe that the principle of peace will predominate, and will result in the multiplied industry of man, and in the increased material prosperity of the people. This opinion is extremely prevalent, and supported by very great authorities. On the other hand there are those who cannot forget that the richest portions of Asia and Europe are in the possession of decaying and almost defunct Powers—that the strongest positions in the world are in possession of the smallest States. They see at work those circumstances which produce the reconstruction of empires, and they cannot believe that such a result can be brought about except by the arbitrament of the sword. But, whether there be peace or war in coming years, it is equally important that in this country we should encourage and support the existence of a great constitutional party—a party confident in its principles, proud of its traditions, and courageous in its national policy. If we are to have war, such a party to lead the national spirit and marshal the national resources is as important as fleets or armies. [Cheers.] If, on the contrary, we have peace, and if the curiosity of a progressive age and progressive country be directed to an examination of our institutions, I need not remind you that the existence of such a party is equally necessary, and may be equally useful. But we must remember that, when we have to deal with the Constitution of an old European country, we are not like men who fashion commonwealths in a wilderness. We have to consider prescriptive rights, habitual influences, and all that complication of opinion, sentiment and prejudice which exists, and can exist there only, in a community whose institutions are consecrated by custom. [Cheers.] It is this reverence for tradition which makes this ancient and free country in which we live shrink from empirical and unnecessary change, and which makes our statesmen hesitate to alter even to improve. If, then, peace is to prevail, and the scrutiny of the nation to be turned to the revision of its institutions, what would be the position of the country which had not in it a great constitutional party? I am quite sure when that hour arrives that there will be none among us who will not disclaim all sympathy with the new idea that party government is out of fashion, and party spirit no longer to be respected. Our freedom and security depend upon the maintenance of party, and what I would impress on those whom I have now the honor to address is that we should not now regard this as an assemblage merely to celebrate a casual sentiment, but as an occasion on which to express our conviction that it is our duty, as Englishmen, each in his own sphere, to do all in our power to uphold those principles and support that party which we believe are indissolubly connected with the stability of our institutions. [Cheers.] My lord and gentlemen, I have now to thank you, not only for the great honor done me by asking me to be your guest to-day; but also to offer you my gratitude for the generous confidence which now for many years you have been pleased to extend to me. [Loud cheers.] I know well that your confidence during that period has stood many tests and many trials. In times of great difficulty I have experienced from you a forbearing and favorable construction of my conduct. Do believe me when I say unaffectedly that at those anxious periods I have been sustained by some conscious rectitude of purpose. [Renewed cheers.] I can truly say that, from the earliest moment when I gave my attention to public affairs I have ever had it as one of my main objects to restore the power and repute of the great party to which we are proud to belong, and which I believe to be intimately bound up with the welfare and renown of this country. [Cheers.] My connection with that party has existed in days of trial and comparative adversity, but I have never ceased to have faith in its destinies, because I believed it was founded on principles to which the great body of the nation responded. In attempting, however humbly, to regulate its fortunes, I have always striven to distinguish that which was eternal from that which was but accidental in its opinions. I have always striven to assist in building it upon a broad and national basis, because I believed it to be a party peculiarly and essentially national—a party which adhered to the institutions of the country as embodying the national necessities, and forming the best security for the liberty, the power and the prosperity of England. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. T. BARING, M. P., then proposed "The Earl of Malmesbury and the members of the late Cabinet," briefly eulogizing their services, and expressing his belief that hereafter the wonder of the nation would be, that the late change of Government had been made with so little cause.

The toast was drunk with great cordiality.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, in returning thanks, said—My lords and gentlemen, if I have ever been annoyed for a single moment, at the false and inexcusable charges made against me of sacrificing the dignity and honor of the Crown, all those feelings would pass away now that I stand here to receive the too flattering compliment just paid to me. [Cheers.] At this late hour, (nearly 12 o'clock,) gentlemen, you will not expect from me a speech on foreign affairs. You have had what your noble Chairman called the toast of the evening; I am sure you would not be grateful to me if, by prolonging my remarks, I made this toast the toast of the morning. [A laugh.] It would not, however, be respectful to this assembly if I did not offer a few words on the present momentous crisis. I have seen within the last few days in a public journal notoriously the echo of the opinions of our present Prime Minister,—and, what is perhaps more important, the echo also of the feelings of the French Government,—a deliberate article addressed to the national pride of the people of England, telling them that their country is degraded, that it has become a Power of secondary importance owing to the conduct of the late Government, and all because in the extraordinary peace just made England has not been consulted. Now, as one who was recently responsible for the direction of public affairs, I congratulate you to-night that the Ministers of England had nothing to do with that peace. [Cheers.] It is plainly and unmistakably the act of the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Emperor of Austria, and nothing done by the Government of this country can have had anything to do with the adoption of the convention. Consider what would have been our position if we could have been involved as parties to that arrangement. The same journal to which I have alluded, and the speech of the noble viscount who inspires it, urged that we should have taken part in what they call the emancipation of Italy, and not have permitted France to strike alone. Well, if we had interfered it must have been by sea, and if our fleet had been added to that of France how would it have been employed? In bombarding the beautiful city of Venice, and destroying its marble palaces! and for every Austrian killed by our shot a dozen Italians would have been slain. But, even if we had joined in these operations, and there was to have been an armistice, do you think that we should have been consulted any more than the King of Sardinia, who, as far as we know, after all the achievements of his army in the field, was left in blissful ignorance of the overtures going on between his ally and his enemy [cheers, and a laugh,] until he was informed that hostilities were at an end. Our Admiral in the Adriatic would have suddenly seen a boat approach his ship bearing a flag of truce, and a French officer would have stepped on board to tell him that as soon as he pleased he might return in all happiness and peace to Portsmouth. [Cheers and laughter.] That would have been our position if we had joined in this war, to judge from the way in which the principal actor in the drama has dealt towards his coadjutors. The Government which carefully kept this country neutral has been expelled from office, but though its foreign policy was condemned, the present Prime Minister has undertaken to follow the course which it had "chalked out." I do not feel much confidence in this assurance. "Chalk" is a crumbling substance, and there is something perishable in the word. [A laugh.] I trust the members of the House of Commons, if I may respectfully advise them, will diligently watch during the rest of the session to see whether the lines we have traced are not effaced by the footsteps of our successors. [Cheers.] There is a neutrality in peace as well as in war, and at this moment the utmost vigilance is needed to insure that that neutrality shall be adhered to. I look with some apprehension to a possible Congress. I even approached the Conference, which I did my utmost to obtain, with considerable diffidence, and I may say dislike. But then it was a question of sparing much of the torrents of blood which have since been shed; and for such an object the end might have justified the means. But now the situation is greatly changed. England having, in my opinion, rightly abstained from meddling in so iniquitous a war, ought equally to avoid meddling in the consequences of what I must call this most unsatisfactory peace. [Cheers.] We have had congresses and conferences lately, and they attempted to settle things with which we had nothing to do. It was sought to give a Reform bill to a people of whom we knew nothing—the Moldavians and Wallachians—and what is the result? A mystery and a riddle to the politicians of Europe. Let us avoid giving Reform bills to the States of Italy—Roman Catholic nations, whose ways are not ours—for the more we interfere in matters that interest other States, but do not concern us, the more we are likely to involve ourselves in inextricable difficulties. [Cheers.] In conclusion, the noble earl paid a graceful tribute to the services of Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, as his Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and also warmly acknowledged the assistance he had received while in office from Sir J. PAKINGTON and Mr. CORRY, whose department—the Admiralty—he described as the right arm of the Foreign Office.

The "Health of the Chairman" having been proposed by the Earl of DERBY, and drunk with great applause, the company separated after midnight.

## Mexican Affairs—Conduct of Mr. Otway, the British Minister.

*From the London Times, City Article, July 18.*

The accounts from Mexico indicate that an active intervention on the part of the United States may be immediately expected, not in the shape of a declaration of war, since the Washington Cabinet are friendly to the Constitutional Party, but by encouragement being given to American citizens to volunteer to serve against MIRAMON. Mr. MCLANE, the American Minister, had distinctly intimated to the usurping President, as MIRAMON is considered by him to be, that under no circumstances will he be allowed to evade responsibility for the outrages lately committed. His defeat and expulsion must therefore be merely a question of time. The conduct of Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister, continued to be discussed with much anger. The letters which reach New-York from American writers on this subject are, however, nearly always so mendacious in their reliance upon the ignorance and the hostile prejudices of their readers as to be totally useless to persons seeking to form an honest judgment. Hence, if there were no better evidence, the charges circulated would be unworthy of attention; but the present papers publish an official correspondence which creates an unfavorable impression. A number of British residents having addressed a memorial to Mr. OTWAY describing the atrocities committed by the troops of MIRAMON at Tacubaya—including the murder of an English surgeon who was assisting the wounded, and the seizure and intended execution under the most treacherous circumstances of an Englishman named SELBY—were kept without the courtesy of a reply for fifteen days, and then received a curt lecture on the irregularity of their proceedings. They had asked Mr. OTWAY that, under the dangerous and abnormal situation in which they found themselves, he should insist upon MIRAMON giving a guarantee that no extreme personal punishment should be inflicted upon British subjects without each case being first laid before Her Majesty's Legation. They stated themselves aware of the magnitude of the demand, but that they could see no other means of safety. In return, Mr. OTWAY told them that he would not give any serious attention to their narrative, because he had strong motives to believe that many of the circumstances were exaggerated—the person represented as an English physician being, for instance, an American, that no Government would submit to the humiliation of having their sentences revised by a foreign legation, that without any such provision the blood of an innocent Englishman would always be avenged by his country, and that for the future he would advise them to remain tranquil and to abstain from calling in question the conduct of Her Majesty's Government. He also added a flourish that he had been thirty years in the diplomatic service, and would not "permit" any censures upon acts of which the Government he represents is the sole judge—that such acts are not even to be called in question, and that in addressing him the memorialists had committed a great offence, which he felt bound to visit with "severe comment." Of course the result of this was to create a great increase of indignation and anxiety, since it would naturally be felt that the assurance to English subjects that their Government will always avenge their murder was less comforting than Mr. OTWAY appeared to suppose to those whose object in addressing him had been to prevent the necessity of their Government being called upon to afford them that posthumous assistance.

## OBITUARY.

### Death of the Hon. Richard Rush.

The Hon. RICHARD RUSH, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and American Minister to England and France, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Saturday last, at the age of 79. The following interesting sketch of his life we copy from the Philadelphia *Press*:

It becomes our sad duty to announce in the *Press* this morning the death of one of the most distinguished American citizens—the Hon. RICHARD RUSH. He died in this city on Saturday morning last, the 30th of July, between 7 and 8 o'clock, at his residence in Eighth-street, below Locust. He suffered greatly at times during his long illness, which commenced early in the Spring, but it was a great consolation to his family and friends that he was free from pain as his end approached; that he was in full possession of all his faculties, and perfectly composed and resigned; and that he passed off without a struggle. He was born in Philadelphia in August of 1780, and was in the 79th year of his age.

Few men have served the nation more faithfully in important stations, and few have more honestly earned and more fully enjoyed, for an extended period, the confidence and respect of the American people. He was the second son of Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose devotion as a patriot, talent as a statesman, skill as a physician, and merited reputation as a philosopher, won for him one of the proudest places in American history. His maternal grandfather, RICHARD STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, was another of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The long and useful life of RICHARD RUSH shows him to have been fully worthy of his illustrious ancestry. After undergoing the usual preliminary course of study at minor schools, he was entered as a student at Princeton College, when he was but fourteen years of age, and he graduated at that institution in 1797, when he was but eighteen years of age, being the youngest in a class of thirty-three. At Princeton he was the cotemporary, if not the classmate, of CHARLES FENTON MERCER, JOHN FORSYTH, Gov. TROUP, of Georgia; JOHN M. BERRIEN, WILLIAM GASTON, and others, since known to the country. He immediately afterwards commenced the study of the law, in the office of WILLIAM LEWIS, Esq., then one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar. He was admitted to the bar in 1800, when but little over twenty years of age, and during the succeeding seven years was a devoted student, enriching his mind with information that proved of great service to him in his public career. From his father he imbibed an ardent attachment to the Democratic, or, as it was then styled, the Republican Party, Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH being one of the few leading men in Philadelphia who maintained friendly relations with THOMAS JEFFERSON after the formation of the Federal and Republican Parties.

RICHARD RUSH was, however, too devoted a student to participate actively in politics at an early age, and the first political meeting he attended was one in the State House yard, 1807, soon after the attack by the British on the American frigate *Chesapeake*. He delivered a speech on that occasion which attracted considerable attention by its ability, and introduced him favorably to the Democratic or Republican Party, and in the following year (1808) he was brought into great political and professional prominence by his defence of Col. DUANE, editor of the *Aurora*, the Democratic organ in Philadelphia at that time, against the charge of libel upon Gov. MCKEAN. The speech occupied nearly an entire day, and afforded intense gratification to a large body of Democrats present, one of whom embraced him as soon as it was concluded, and took him up in his arms, amid loud plaudits from the audience.

From this time he was recognized as a leading spirit of the Democratic Party, and honors and professional employment were freely tendered to him. In January, 1811, Gov. SNYDER appointed him Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and he was thus brought into intercourse with nearly all the leading political spirits of that period in the State, and gained the warm friendship of many of them. About this period he wrote a number of articles for the *Aurora* against the recharter of the United States Bank, on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

In November, 1811, Mr. MADISON, then President, appointed him First Comptroller of the Treasury, which appointment, after some hesitation, he accepted, and removed to Washington to discharge its duties. In June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, and Mr. RUSH was selected to deliver a public oration in Washington on the Fourth of July immediately following, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The state of the country rendered the occasion one of unusual interest. A contest which has been not inappropriately styled the second war of Independence, had just been commenced, and it was important that a demonstration should be made at the National Capital which would awaken public attention to perilous nature of the struggle, and arouse the patriotic sentiment of the country. The audience consisted of the President, Heads of Departments, nearly all the members of both Houses of Congress, the Foreign Ministers, and a large concourse of citizens and strangers. The oration was a masterly production, and made a profound impression.

Throughout the war Mr. RUSH continued to write numerous articles in defence of the policy of Mr. MADISON, for the Democratic journals, and thus materially aided to neutralize the influence of the bitter attacks made upon it by the Federal Party, through its Presses and its orators.

Mr. RUSH secured the esteem and confidence of Mr. MADISON from the first moment of their acquaintance. In February of 1814, when Mr. RUSH was but a little more than 33 years of age, he was offered the post of either Attorney-General or Secretary of the Treasury—both of these important offices being at the time vacant, the former by the resignation of Mr. PINKNEY, and the latter by the protracted absence of Mr. GALLATIN as a Minister to Europe. He chose the office of Attorney-General, which he held until 1817, discharging its important duties in a very creditable manner. Among his official labors during this period was the publication of a new edition or codification of the laws of the United States, which he personally superintended with great care. It consists of five volumes, and was published in 1816. Mr. RUSH has been for many years the last surviving member of the Cabinet of JAMES MADISON.

After the inauguration of Mr. MONROE, in 1817, JOHN Q. ADAMS, then Minister to England, was appointed Secretary of State, but for about six months previous to his return Mr. RUSH acted in that capacity, and thus enjoyed an opportunity, which he highly prized, of reading in the original manuscript the correspondence of the diplomats of the Revolutionary era—FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS, JEFFERSON, JAY, &c.

His temporary discharge of the duties of a Secretary of State was also of great advantage in preparing him for the important position which was bestowed upon him in October, 1817—that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Great Britain. He embarked for London, with his family, in November, 1817, from Annapolis, in the *Franklin*, commanded by Commodore STEWART. This position he held from that time until 1825, a period of eight years. Many important questions arose for discussion, but Mr. RUSH was fully equal to all the trying emergencies in which he was placed, and to the advancement of the interests of the United States as far as the nature of his office enabled him to promote them.

In 1833 he published a book describing many of the occurrences which transpired during this period, and in 1845 a new and enlarged edition of the same work, under the title of "Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of London, comprising incidents, official and personal, from 1819 to 1825. Including negotiations on the Oregon question, and other unsettled questions between the United States and Great Britain."

This book created much sensation at the time of its appearance, and will always be valuable, not only on account of the light it sheds upon the life of an American diplomatist, but on account of the interesting information it furnishes in regard to the diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Great Britain. Our limited space prevents us from giving a minute account of the labors of Mr. RUSH during this important period. They cannot be discussed without entering largely into the history of the country. Our relations with England have at all times formed one of the gravest subjects of national solicitude, and they assumed a particularly important aspect during the period referred to.

In the Presidential contest of 1824, the name of Mr. RUSH was placed upon the Crawford Electoral Ticket in Pennsylvania. He did not return home, however, until June, 1825, but had previously been appointed by the new President, JOHN Q. ADAMS, Secretary of the Treasury, in which capacity he served during the continuance of that Administration. He was a strenuous advocate of American manufactures, and earnestly urged Congress in his reports to provide for their protection. His connection with the Adams Administration separated him temporarily from that portion of the Democratic Party which rallied around Gen. JACKSON. Mr. RUSH having been absent from the country for eight years previous to 1825, and having been closely connected with JOHN Q. ADAMS while the latter was Secretary of State, and having also accepted a Cabinet appointment from him, it was not strange that this separation occurred.

In 1828 Mr. RUSH was nominated on the same ticket with Mr. ADAMS, for the office of Vice-President of the United States, and received the same number of electoral votes. From 1830 to 1833 he resided at York, Penn., but in the latter year he again returned to Philadelphia. In September, 1833, Gen. JACKSON's famous declaration of the causes of his removal of the deposits of the public money from the United States Bank made its appearance. The doctrines of that document were warmly approved by Mr. RUSH, who at once boldly entered the lists in its defence, and wrote many able letters against the Bank, which attracted considerable attention, and had the effect of completely reëstablishing him as a prominent member of the Democratic Party, as reorganized under the auspices of Gen. JACKSON. The old hero gave him two strong proofs of his regard and confidence—first, by appointing him, in 1835, in conjunction with Gen. HOWARD, to act as mediators between the angry disputants of Ohio and Michigan, who were greatly excited in regard to their boundaries; and, second, by appointing him, in 1836, a special agent to visit England to receive the Smithsonian bequest of $500,000, which has since been appropriated to the construction and endowment of the magnificent Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The right of our Government to this sum was questioned, and had become a subject of litigation in the English Court of Chancery, but finally, in August, 1838, Mr. RUSH had the satisfaction of returning to Philadelphia with the whole of it, and depositing it, in gold, at the United States Mint, to the credit of the National Government.

In March, 1847, he was appointed, by President POLK, Minister to France, and being our Representative in Paris at the time of the French Revolution of 1848, was the first foreign Minister to recognize the new Government. His prompt discharge of this duty was duly appreciated by the Republicans of France, and warmly approved by Mr. POLK, who, in a special Message to Congress, dated April 3, 1848, communicated Mr. RUSH's dispatch, announcing the Revolution and subsequent occurrences, and said:

"The prompt recognition of the new Government by the representative of the United States at the French Court, meets my full and unqualified approbation, and he has been authorized in a suitable manner to make known this fact to the constituted authorities of the French Republic. Called upon to act upon a sudden emergency, which could not have been anticipated by his instructions, he judged rightly of the feelings and sentiments of his Government and his countrymen, when, in advance of the diplomatic representatives of other countries, he was the first to recognize, so far as it was in his power, the free Government established by the French people."

Mr. RUSH continued to act as Minister to France until his successor (Mr. RIVES, we believe,) was appointed by the Taylor-Fillmore Administration, when he returned home. This was the last public position held by Mr. RUSH.

It will be seen that few American statesmen have been in the public service for a more extended period, in important positions, than the subject of this memoir. He successively filled the offices of Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, Attorney-General of the United States, (under the Administration of Mr. MADISON,) was acting Secretary of State for six months, and Minister to England for eight years under President MONROE—Secretary of the Treasury for four years under the Administration of JOHN Q. ADAMS—Special Agent to obtain the Smithsonian bequest—and Minister to France.

The duties of all these offices were discharged with scrupulous fidelity and signal ability.

Since his return from the French mission, Mr. RUSH has lived in retirement, residing, till within the last year or two, at his country house, called "Sydenham," a short distance from Philadelphia, where his father lived before him. He recently removed to a town residence which belonged him, in Eighth-street, near Locust, where he breathed his last. His wife, Mrs. CATHARINE ELIZA RUSH, died a few years ago, at an advanced age, while he still resided at Sydenham. She was a native of Maryland. An obituary notice appeared at the time of her death which attracted much attention, and was prepared by Chief Justice TANEY, who knew her well in early and latter life. Mr. RUSH leaves three sons, BENJAMIN, J. MURRAY, and RICHARD RUSH, Jr., and two daughters.

During the long career of this eminent American, he sustained not only an enviable political reputation, but established a name for purity of character, integrity of purpose, and sincere patriotism that may well be quoted as an example for imitation. Up to the period of his late illness, and during the intervals when his physical sufferings enabled him to do so, he continued to take the deepest interest in public affairs, indulging his literary tastes and contributing to promote the welfare of his beloved country by every means within his power. Nothing gratified him more than the society of educated public men, and no statesman of our day was at the same time more agreeable and fascinating in conversation, or more willing, in his own gentle and winning manner, to furnish, from his vast experience, such suggestions and information as might benefit. He enjoyed the precious consciousness of living, as it were, among his posterity, and of feeling that there was not a vestige of party animosity in regard to himself, and above all, of knowing that in passing from the ranks of men he did not leave behind him an enemy, but surrendered his spirit to his Maker amid the respect, the reverence, and the affection of his countrymen.

## The Washington Monument and the Postmasters.

*From the Washington States.*

The following correspondence is interesting. This manner of raising funds, though apparently insignificant, is by no means so in the aggregate. If one cent a day is paid at each post-office in the country the sum total would be $100,000 per annum:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

SIR: The construction of the Washington National Monument, after a suspension of several years, is about to be resumed. A Society for the accomplishment of this object received a charter from the last Congress. This Society is presided over by the President of the United States, and is composed of gentlemen whose character and position entitle them to the confidence of the people.

Systems to raise funds for the prosecution of the work have been put in operation, and it is proposed to request the postmasters throughout the country to give aid to the enterprise, by placing boxes within their respective offices for the reception of contributions, and forwarding the returns to this place.

It would seem appropriate that a monument, intended to represent the regard of the whole nation for the memory of WASHINGTON, should be erected by means of numerous, rather than of large, individual contributions, and this result can be readily attained if the postmasters will lend their assistance to its accomplishment. However insignificant by themselves the amount contributed may be, they will swell to an important aggregate if collected from all of the 30,000 post offices throughout the United States. A few cents a month transmitted regularly by each, would suffice, in a few years, to raise the shaft to its intended height.

You are respectfully desired to unite with the other postmasters in forwarding this patriotic work. Special directions are appended, exhibiting such details of the plan as may be required for your guidance.

You will perceive, by the subjoined resolution and letter, that this proposal meets with the sanction of the Monument Society and of the Postmaster General. The postmasters of many of the principal cities of the Union, including those of New-York, Washington, Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore and Charleston, have already expressed their readiness to lend it a cordial coöperation.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. IVES,
First Lieut. Topographical Engineers,
Engineer of Wash. Nat. Monument.

To the Postmaster of ———.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1859.

SIR: In reply to your note, suggesting that it is your purpose to request the postmasters throughout the United States to open boxes within their respective offices, for the reception of contributions to the Washington National Monument, and asking if I have any objection to this proceeding on your part, I hasten to say that I have none whatever. The erection at this metropolis of the republic of a monument which shall express the nation's estimate of the grandeur of WASHINGTON's character, and the greatness of his services to the cause of human liberty, is an undertaking which addresses itself warmly to the patriotism of every American heart.

It is the privilege of postmasters, and others associated with the postal service, in common with all other citizens, to give to this enterprise such support as their judgment and feelings may prompt. It is as citizens, and not as officers, that their influence will be invoked, and I doubt not that, in this laudable endeavor worthily to illustrate and perpetuate the fame of the Father of his Country, they will yield to none in the promptness and earnestness of their coöperation. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT.

Lieut. J. C. IVES, Topographical Engineers, Engineer Washington National Monument.

## LAW REPORTS.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—During the month of August *ex parte* business at Chambers will be attended to from 10 to 12 A. M. Motions heard at 12 M., except on Saturdays, on which days no motions will be heard but special orders.

Before Judge Ingraham.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE ORDER OF ARREST.

*Elisha W. Chester vs. Wm. S. Roberts.*—This suit arises out of a suit of one George Stancliff against the present defendant, in which Stancliff sought to prevent him from receiving some $5,625, due from the City on certain contracts made between the defendant and the City, in which Stancliff was the real party in interest. An injunction was granted by the Court, prohibiting the City from paying this amount to Roberts, but was dissolved under an arrangement by which the money was paid by the City, and $1,875 of the amount placed in the hands of Mr. Chester, subject to a final decision of the suit. Of this amount defendant received some $365.

The plaintiff afterwards gave defendant two notes, amounting to $1,715, which plaintiff claims were to be discounted for his benefit. The defendant having retained these notes for his own use, the plaintiff commenced suit in his turn, and arrested the defendant as he was leaving the City.

Defendant moves to discharge the order of arrest, claiming that he is entitled to retain the notes on account of the money in the plaintiff's hands.

Decision reserved.

Plaintiff in person; for defendant, Mr. A. C. Ellis.

THE OHIO LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY AGAIN.

*Joseph [illegible] et al. vs. James Lee et al.*—The title of this suit conceals its real character—it being in reality another leaf from the financial operations of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.

The plaintiffs are well known railroad contractors. They undertook in 1856–7 to build some railroads in Florida, for which purpose they were furnished by that State, as a means of raising money, with what were called Florida Bonds. They were apparently to a careless observer Bonds of the State of Florida, but a careful inspection discloses the fact that instead of pledging the credit of Florida, they pledged only her swamp lands and the railroads—when they were built, to the payment of the bonds.

The plaintiffs not finding a ready market for these securities, which are not sold at the Brokers' Board, —applied to the Ohio Life and Trust Company, at which friendly institution their wants were supplied by loans on the security of the bonds.

The Ohio Company subsequently transferred these bonds to James Lee & Co., and the plaintiffs sue the defendants to recover back their bonds.

Mr. F. A. Lane, receiver of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, who is also joined as a defendant, moved that Charles Kesselin and another, trustees of the insolvent Life and Trust Company, be joined as defendants and permitted to appear, &c. After argument, the motion was granted.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*Max Maretzek vs. Carl Formes.*—This was a motion to refer this cause to a referee, to hear and determine on the ground of long accounts between the parties. The motion was denied with $10 costs.

*John C. Coy vs. John Watts.*—Motion to set aside judgment dismissed.

*Abraham M. Remouse vs. John M. Hodges et al.*—Motion to allow defendant Hodges to come in and defend; granted.

*J. T. Hodges vs. Anson Wolcott.*—Motion denied with $5 costs.

*James M. Kidney vs. Margaret Kidney et al.*—Motion granted by default, directing rent to be paid over, &c.

*Fred. Eesnicker vs. Wm. C. Secunder.*—Motion denied with leave to renew on further papers, on payment of $10 costs.

*Jonathan C. Brown vs. Theophilus Belden et al.*—Motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

*Benjamin F. Howe vs. James H. Bearing.*—The plaintiff, who is the well-known baker Howe, brought this action to prevent the defendant from using the name of Howe on his signs, wagons, tickets, &c. The defendant claimed that he had purchased the right to use it, and that the name was on the wagons and store when he bought them. But upon the evidence the Court found that the plaintiff sold only the lease of the store, and the fixtures, without giving any authority for the use of his name, and gave judgment for the plaintiff, granting him the desired relief, with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

*Jillinghaus vs. New-York Insurance Company; Weldon vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad (two suits;) New-York Exchange Company vs. De Wolf; Fletcher vs. Derrickson; Marine Bank of New-York vs. Clements.* Cases settled and at the Clerk's office.

*G. Fitzsimmons vs. Saml. Parker.*—Papers are imperfect—the proposed amendments not being submitted.

Before Justice Monerief.

*Ranney, &c., vs. Stringer et al.*—Case settled.

### COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Daly.

*William H. Merritt vs. Abby Ann Thompson, administratrix of Martin Thompson, deceased.*—This action was originally brought in 1854 against Martin Thompson, to close up an alleged partnership, the plaintiff claiming to be a partner with the defendant, and a part owner with him of the ship *Mischief*, a California vessel. In 1855 the Court made an order granting a Commission to take testimony in Hong Kong, and staying all proceedings until the return of the Commission, and at the same time made an order allowing to be paid over to the plaintiff the sum of $10,000, a part of the proceeds of the ship *Mischief* in litigation, upon his giving security to repay it upon the order of the Court. Since that time the wife of Martin Thompson has been appointed his administratrix, he having gone off upon a voyage to China, and not having been heard from for several years. She now moves for an order that the plaintiff pay the money back, or give new sureties, upon an affidavit that the present sureties have become insolvent.

Ex-Judge Dean, for the motion; Rappallo & Doyle, opposed.

### MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

SUIT TO RECOVER BROKERAGE—DUTIES OF A BROKER.

*Ed. Allen vs. F. M. Curry.*—The plaintiff as assignee of Joseph Hoole, sued for $100 due the latter as commission on the sale of some real estate owned by defendant.

The broker's testimony showed that he was instructed by the defendant to sell the property for $3,500, and defendant agreed to pay him $100 for so doing. He (the broker) found a purchaser at that price, when defendant declined to sell.

The defence was that the broker was interested for the purchaser, although nominally working for the seller. The Court charged the jury that if Hoole did not work exclusively for the seller, the plaintiff could not recover. Case still on.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, under the Presidency of Recorder BARNARD. About one hundred and twenty cases will be ready for trial during the week, and will be duly disposed of before the term closes. To-day a Grand Jury will be impanneled, and the Recorder will deliver an appropriate charge.

Yesterday, Michael Corcoran, a small boy, convicted, in April last, of an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, but in whose case judgment was at the time suspended, on condition that he left the City, was brought before the Recorder, again charged with attempt at larceny. He was sent at once to the House of Refuge.

Margaret Cleary, *alias* Mary Jones, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Lewis Zellner, *alias* Clifford, was tried for burglary in the first degree. On June 25, it was alleged that he broke into the dwelling house No. 24 Suffolk-street, occupied by Sara Saks, from which he carried away property, consisting mostly of jewelry, to the value of $56. The defence, conducted by the Hon. Charles S. Spencer, tried to establish an *alibi*. The Recorder charged the Jury that, in view of the evidence, the primary charge of burglary could not be sustained. A verdict of "Guilty of grand larceny" was accordingly rendered, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Joseph Huge pleaded guilty to a charge of false pretences, and was sent for sixty days to the Penitentiary.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 78 bbls. Ashes; 6,330 bbls. Flour; 203 bbls. Rye Flour; 100 bbls. and 245 sacks Corn Meal; 7,200 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels Corn; 16,946 bushels Oats; 807 pkgs. Provisions, and 350 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 35 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 10 bbls. Pearls, at $5 [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 2,300 bags Laguayra, on private terms; and 400 bags Rio, at 10¾c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

*Stock of Coffee in New-York, August 1:*

| | 1859. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Bahia, bags | 3,109 | — |
| Ceylon, bags | — | 2,472 |
| Costa Rica, bags | 442 | 1,242 |
| Java, bags | 3,918 | 2,007 |
| Java, mats | 18,020 | 30,360 |
| Laguayra, bags | 1,770 | 2,560 |
| Maracaibo, bags | 3,842 | 12,168 |
| Rio, bags | 13,365 | 47,752 |
| Savanilla, bags | 225 | 90 |
| Singapore, mats | — | 2,966 |
| St. Domingo, bags | 4,150 | 700 |
| Total, pkgs. | 112,853 | 129,777 |

Stock of Rio in Baltimore on Saturday, 20,500 bags.

COTTON—Has been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 300 bales, at about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand continues active for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, and prices of the low and medium brands have again advanced 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. The home trade and the principal buyers. Shippers are also purchasing freely, chiefly for export to the West Indies. Some speculative inquiry [illegible] prevails. We have heard of sales of [illegible] bbls., in lots, including Inferior to choice [illegible] State at $4 75@$5 10; extra do., at $5 15@$5 [illegible]; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 85@$5 10; extra Wisconsin, at $5 [illegible]; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 50; extra Ohio shipping brands, $5 55@$5 85, chiefly at $5 [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound Flour | $3 65@ 4 [illegible] |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 75@ 5 10 |
| Extra State | 5 15@ 5 40 |
| Standard Superfine Western | 4 65@ 5 10 |
| Extra Wisconsin | 5 10@ 5 [illegible] |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 15@ [illegible] 75 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 25@ [illegible] |
| Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping | 5 55@ 5 [illegible] |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 [illegible]@ 7 [illegible] |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 [illegible]@ 5 [illegible] |
| Extra Genesee | 5 [illegible]@ 7 50 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 5 [illegible]@ 7 75 |
| Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee | 5 [illegible]@ [illegible] |

Southern flour continues in moderate supply and good demand at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,280 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@$5 95 for inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $4@$4 65 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $3 [illegible] for Jersey, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 2,828 boxes Lemons at $2 05@$3 70 ⅌ box.

GRAIN—The supply of new Wheat is limited, to-day, and holders of desirable lots are asking prices above the views of most buyers. Hence, the current movements are restricted. Old Wheat is sparingly sought after, and is somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported of 17,000 bush., including prime old White Canada, at $1 20; red Western on private terms; fair new White Kentucky, at $1 30; new White Southern, at $1 35; and good to strictly prime new red do., at $1 25@$1 30 ⅌ bush. Corn is quite dull, and prices decidedly lower, with a downward tendency. Sales have been reported of only [illegible] bushels at 75c.@77½c. (the latter rate was paid on Saturday evening,) for new mixed Western, and 80c. for good round yellow, ⅌ bushel. The current receipts of Corn, though very moderate, exceed the requirements of the few buyers in market. Rye continues dull and heavy at 75c.@80c. ⅌ bushel; sales 750 bush. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada, at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@41c.; State, 38c.@40c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@35c. ⅌ bushel.

METALS—The month's business in this line, Mr. JOSEPH BYERS reviews thus: "Prices have noticeably improved. The high figures realized at the annual Dutch sale of Tin were not anticipated, and, in connection with the sudden and unexpected termination of the war, caused much excitement in the foreign markets and our own. Here Block Tin gained fully 3c. ⅌ lb.; Tin Plate about 50c. ⅌ box, or only 5 ⅌ cent., while 10 ⅌ cent. has been established on the same article in England; and even before the movement it did not pay to import. Copper and Spelter have also advanced and are quite buoyant. Pig Iron has an upward tendency. There is no change to note in Bar Iron, but holders manifest no desire to effect sales at current rates. The imports in July, 1859, have been: Of Iron, bar and bundle, 3,517 tons; Iron, sheet, 4,782 bundles; Iron, pig, 1,515 tons. Tin and Terneplate 18,120 boxes. The closing quotations are as follows: Copper, refined ingot, 22½c., cash; Iron, refined bar, $55, 6 months; Iron, Welsh bar, $46, 6 months; Iron, Scotch pig, 25c., 6 months; Iron, sheet, 3⅝c., 6 months; Iron, Russian, 11¼c., 6 months; Lead, Spanish, 5¾c., cash; Tin, Banca, 28½c., cash; Tin Plate, one-third charcoal, $10, 6 months; Spelter, Silesian, 5¼c., 6 months; Zinc, Mosselmann, 7½c., 6 months.

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull, to-day. We quote: New Orleans at 38c.@43c.; Porto Rico at 24c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba at 20c.@24c., ⅌ gallon.

*Stock of Molasses in New-York, Aug. 1:*

| | 1859. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba Muscovado, hhds | 5,482 | [illegible] |
| Clayed Cuba, hhds | 700 | 2,474 |
| Porto Rico, hhds | 2,152 | 2,[illegible] |
| Total, hhds | 8,334 | [illegible] |
| Cuba, bbls | 2,670 | 1,440 |
| New Orleans | 700 | 4,112 |

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 750 bbls., in lots, at $16 18@$16 25 for Mess; $14 87@$14 50 for thin Mess, and $10 75@$10 87½ for prime, ⅌ bbl. Stock of Pork in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, to-day, 90,[illegible] bbls., against 90,017 bbls. July 1, 1859, and 88,132 bbls. August 1, 1858. Cut Meats are very quiet, including Hams at 8c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is less inquired for at former prices; sales, to-day, 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10¾c.@10⅞c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues heavy and languid; sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess, $12@$14 75 for fair to choice extra do., $8@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6@$8 75 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Stock of Beef in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, to-day, 28,995 tcs. and bbls., against 33,380 tcs. and bbls. July 1, 1859, and 9,456 tcs. and bbls. August 1, 1858. Beef Hams, $15@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 13c.@20c. for State; 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 6c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 100 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. have prepared the following statement of the

*Stock of Rice in New-York, Aug 1:*

| | 1859. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Carolina, tcs | 5,232 | 3,945 |
| East India, bags | [illegible] | — |

SUGARS—Have been less active, to-day, yet prices have not varied much. Sales 925 hhds. Cuba, part at 5¾c.@6c., but including 600 hhds., in bond for export, on private terms. Refined Sugars are in request. STUART's varieties are now quoted thus: Loaf 10⅝c.; Crushed, 10⅝c.; Circle A, Crushed, 10c.; Granulated, 10c.; Ground, 9¾c.

*Sugar Trade of New-York, in July, 1859.*

| Totals | Receipts. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|
| Hhds | 29,068 | [illegible] |
| Boxes | 11,330 | 13,[illegible] |
| Bags | 10,779 | 8,366 |
| Melado | 1,408 | 1,[illegible] |
| Cases Bahia | 300 | [illegible] |

*Stock of Sugars in New-York, Aug. 1.*

| | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cuba, hhds | 76,545 | 25,114 | 72,[illegible] |
| English Island, hhds | 860 | [illegible] | 1,394 |
| New-Orleans, hhds | — | 1,089 | 1,[illegible] |
| Porto Rico, hhds | 10,256 | 2,242 | 9,[illegible] |
| St. Croix, hhds | 250 | — | [illegible] |
| Texas, hhds | — | — | [illegible] |
| Melado, hhds | 21,704 | 1,100 | [illegible] |
| Total, hhds | 109,605 | 30,560 | [illegible] |
| Total, bags | 34,046 | 6,500 | [illegible] |
| Total, boxes | 26,473 | 13,832 | [illegible] |

*Current Prices of Sugars in New-York, Aug. 1, 1859.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Melado | 3¾c.@6¼c. | Brown Havana | [illegible] |
| Muscovado | 5⅜c.@7¼c. | Yellows | [illegible] |
| New-Orleans | 5¾c.@7¾c. | Floretes | 8¼c.@8¾c. |
| Porto Rico | 6c.@7⅞c. | Whites | [illegible] |
| Cuba, brown | 5⅝c.@6⅝c. | | |

TOBACCO—The month's business, Mr. RADDE notices thus: "Business has continued very dull during the past month, the trade buying but sparingly and cautiously for immediate wants, and only then when prices were made an inducement. Most of the traders hold back for the large auction sales, to come off the latter part and at the beginning of next month, when, after the result of this enterprise is fully developed, a better demand or at least a better state of feeling may be looked for. The sales of Havana were [illegible] and fillery lots, at prices ranging from [illegible]. [illegible] new crop lots are not easily salable; for fine assortments there is more inquiry, but the very high prices have been a bar to large transactions. We had an arrival of 100 bales new crop Seed leaf, which, if they had turned out good, would have brought a handsome price; but the [illegible] being green and the D's yellow and dry, the lot has not found a buyer yet. Several lots of Yara have been taken at 24c.@25c. for Tripa, and 28c.@30c. for assorted. For Domestic Leaf the inquiry has been limited. The news of peace in Europe, and some doubts as to the favorable prospects of the coming crop [illegible] given holders more assurance. Of Kentucky and Maysville moderate sales have been made; good and fine sweet is held more firmly, as the quantity in the crop is considered deficient. Our quotations are for Lugs, 4¾c.@5½c.; Common, 6c.@6½c.; Medium, 7½c.@8c.; Good, 8½c.@9½c.; Fine, 10c.@11c.; Selections, 11½c.@12½c. Seedleaf continues quiet, with some sales for the home trade; fine grades are held quite firm."

*Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York, in July.*

| | Ky. | Va. & N. C. | Total hhds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock July 1, 1859, hhds. | 10,160 | 355 | 10,515 |
| Received since, hhds. | 2,718 | 64 | 2,782 |
| Total, hhds. | 12,878 | 419 | 13,297 |
| Delivered since, hhds. | 897 | 52 | 949 |
| St'k Aug. 1, 1859, hhds. | 11,981 | 367 | 12,348 |
| St'k Aug. 1, 1858, hhds. | 9,969 | 360 | 10,329 |

*Foreign Tobacco Trade of New-York, in July.*

| | Havana. | Cuba. | Segars. | Yara. | Clar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock July 1, 1859, bales | 6,634 | 25 | 136 | 2,080 | 267 |
| Rec'd since, bales | 1,039 | 573 | 150 | 200 | 189 |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sales to July 31, '59, bales | 1,176 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 125 | [illegible] |
| Stock Aug. 1, '59, bales | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,211 | [illegible] |
| Stock Aug. 1, '58, bales | 1,938 | 3,046 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, [illegible] bbls., in lots, at [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The trade in this line, during the past month, Messrs. TRIEBNER & KROMER review thus: "The market for Wool, during the month of July, was a quiet one. On the announcement of Peace, however, a firmer tone in prices took place. The arrivals of Fleece Wool are small for this period, in comparison with those of former years, but we expect a fair supply, as Wool is coming in now more freely. The demand for Pulled Wool has been better for the last eight or ten days, and is selling at a slight advance. Of Texas Wool there is a good stock, the sale of which has been rather slow, in consequence of the extreme prices it is held at. Mexican Wool has been in fair request, at somewhat reduced prices. We have a good supply of California, and expect new arrivals to fill the good demand for it. Fine Foreign Wool has sold slowly; yet we anticipate a better demand. We have a [illegible]. Low Foreign Wools have been also dull of sale. The market, in these descriptions, is well stocked, and this month we expect more will be doing. The London auction sales of Colonial Wools commenced on the 21st of July, and comprised about 100,000 bales. The result is looked for with much interest. It is thought that, in consequence of the Peace, prices will be better than those of the last sale, and the reduction of the rates of discount among the Banks in England and abroad generally, will have some favorable influence in business circles, without doubt.

The heavy importations of dry goods into this country are looked upon in foreign ports, as well as with us as deserving of close attention."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 bales Cotton, uncompressed, at [illegible]; [illegible] Sea Island Cotton at [illegible]; 200 tcs. Beef, by the steamer, [illegible] Goods at 12s. 6d. [illegible] For London, 100 bbls. Oil and [illegible] at [illegible]. For Hamburg, by steamer, 300 hhds. Goods at 20s. [illegible], and 1,000 bags Coffee at [illegible]. For Antwerp, 2,000 bbls. Rosin at [illegible].

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; Ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas ... [illegible] P. M.
North and West Way Mail ... [illegible] A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad ... [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail ... [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
East by Boston, by Railroad ... [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat ... [illegible] P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the Africa, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Aug. 3, at 10 o'clock.

Messrs. Lambert, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship Teutonia, of the Hamburg line, arrived here yesterday, from Southampton on the afternoon of July 18, and the Vanderbilt steamship Ocean Queen, from the same port on the 20th, arrived late last night. The leading traits of her news have been anticipated by the arrival of the Anglo Saxon at Quebec, and by intelligence obtained from the Kangaroo off Cape Race, and transmitted by telegraph. Our files furnish, however, details and extracts of interest.

The next intelligence from Europe will be by the Royal Mail Steamship Persia, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult. She is now in her tenth day, and is about due.

A Convention of colored men assembled in Boston yesterday, to consider upon the course to be pursued by them in the coming Presidential campaign, and the best means for advancing, morally, socially, and politically, the condition of the colored race. It was attended by delegates from all the New-England and several other States. It is intended to continue the session of the Convention two or three days. A military demonstration of the colored population also took place in Boston yesterday, in commemoration of Emancipation in the West Indies.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves in the British West Indies was celebrated yesterday at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by the colored people of the river counties. They marched in procession to a grove on the outskirts of the town, and there addresses were delivered by W. J. Watkins, of Rochester, N. Y., W. G. [illegible], of Newark, N. J., and J. H. Townsend, of Hudson, N. Y., all colored men. The gathering was quite a large one.

The Hon. Richard Rush died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday last. His age was 79. Mr. Rush was Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of John Quincy Adams, Minister to England and France, and had held other offices of distinction.

Mr. Paul Morphy has declined a public reception in Philadelphia, but proposes to visit that city in an unceremonious way.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, an attempt was made to take action on the nominations of the Mayor for officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board, but after some preliminary skirmishing, which indicated that the Board was equally divided on the question of confirmation, the nominations were laid on the table till the next meeting of the Board on Friday.

The Councilmen transacted a large amount of routine business last evening. The remonstrance of Generals Sandford and Ewen, in opposition to the Governor's being memorialized by the Common Council in favor of the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment, was referred to a Special Committee. A reply to the remonstrance by a Committee of the Twelfth Regiment was also referred. Resolutions were adopted in favor of reorganizing the Regiment.

The German Turnvereins of New-York assembled yesterday at Lausman's Park, where they were presented with a handsome silk banner, by the ladies, married and single, of New-York. There were several thousand persons on the ground, who spent the day in the usual manner. Mayor Tiemann was present, and, with others, made a brief address.

Colonel Herman Thorn, once a noted man in the fashionable world, died at his residence in Sixteenth-street in this City on Sunday, at the age of 78.

A suit brought by Joseph Finnigan & Co. against James Lee & Co., involving an investigation into the financiering by which Florida Railroads are built, and growing out of some of the financial management of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, came before the Court yesterday on a motion to make the Trustees of that Company parties.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, Recorder Barnard presiding. A grand jury will be impanneled to-day. The cases tried yesterday were not of great importance. During the present month, it is customary to bring only trivial cases before a jury. The weighty charges will be brought before the Recorder at a future term.

The Brooklyn Superintendents of the Poor made their annual report, yesterday, of the transactions in the Western District during the year ending the 31st of July last. By this it appears that 13,251 persons were temporarily relieved at an expense of $6,386 61, being $10,180 03 less than was expended the previous year. There were, also, 1,557 persons sent to the County Hospital and to the Almshouse. Of those relieved, 1,141 represented themselves to be widows; 834 families were supplied with medicines and medical attendance; 83 lunatics were sent to the Asylum. Of the whole number relieved 12,723 were born in foreign countries.

The cargoes of 190 vessels from foreign ports were landed in Brooklyn during the month of July last.

Yesterday, only 300 bales Cotton were sold at former rates. Flour was active and dearer. Wheat was less abundant, and new was quoted higher. The sales, however, were moderate. Corn was quite dull, and decidedly lower. Provisions were heavy and prices favored buyers. Laguayra Coffee was in good demand. Sugars were somewhat less freely dealt in. Spirits Turpentine continued in request, chiefly at 45½c. ℔ gallon. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Green fields and meandering streams, the fresh breezes of the hills, and the temptations of "yellow sands" are at any time sufficient to draw out of the City the denizens of crowded streets who have a love for nature, but there are hosts of our City people now wandering idly about the country, and crowding the hotels at the watering places, who do not care a straw for all the blandishments of air and landscape, and never look at a view if they can avoid it, who excuse their "following after the multitude" of fashion into the country by the pretence that they do so for the sake of their health. If this were their real object they would do quite as well to remain at home. New-York is at this moment one of the healthiest spots in the Union, and it possesses hygienic resources greater than many of the most famous Summer spas can boast of, and means of recreation and enjoyment such as no other place in the whole country can make any pretensions to. According to the Report of the City Inspector for the week ending on Saturday at noon, the whole number of deaths in the City was but 616, being a decrease of 82 on the mortality of the corresponding week of last year. As the population of the City is considerably greater than it was then, and the number of immigrants and strangers much larger, in consequence of the revival of travel, this exhibits a very favorable condition of the public health for the present season of the year.

A great city like New-York should keep within its own limits the means of affording a change of air to its inhabitants; and the natural advantages of our situation are so great, that it will be our own fault if New-York shall fail to become itself a resort of Summer travel within a very few years.

When the Central Park shall have been completed, public baths established, the system of free drinking fountains perfectly carried out, and something like an efficient municipal system of government put into vigorous execution, the annual *villeggiatura* will cease to be a necessity for all but the avowed followers of fashion.

### England and Napoleon.

The comments of the English Press upon the Peace of Villafranca, of which we present our readers with a large if not a luminous collection to-day, and the elaborate speeches of the late Derby Ministry at a Conservative funeral banquet in London, are certainly a "darkening of counsel by words without knowledge," so far as the character and causes of the Peace itself are concerned. Nothing is so plain in all these abundant criticisms as the fact that the critics really know not at all what it is whereof they affirm. "Your if," said SHAKESPEARE, "is a great peace-maker," but the English censors of NAPOLEON III. are doing their best to prove master "if" a great war-maker also. It is perfectly certain that no man in all England, from the Premier that is in August to the Premier that was in January, (and it would not be easy to cover more completely the two extremes of political intelligence,) has the slightest definite knowledge of the real nature of the arrangements entered into between the Emperors of France and Austria during that long and mysterious interview over the breakfast-table of Signor CARLO MORELLI at Villafranca on the morning of the 11th of July. Yet the journalists of London do not hesitate to analyze a peace, of which nothing like a draft is even known to be in existence, and to utter scathing denunciations of conditions and guarantees which probably have no being out of their brains. Nor are the English statesmen, at least of the Tory Party, one whit more just or rational.

A newspaper correspondent at Villafranca writes to London in one breath, that nobody was able to see what took place in the room which the two Emperors occupied, for the very excellent reason that, after the Emperors had gone in, they shut the door after them; and adds in the next a full, true and particular account of the way in which NAPOLEON pressed his omelettes and coffee upon FRANCIS JOSEPH, and picked roses to pieces with his fingers while discussing the destiny of nations; and urged the Kaiser to try one of his cigarettes, which the Kaiser, notwithstanding the historical fact that he was the first Austrian Archduke in the world who ever smoked a cigar, and, in fact, scandalized the whole court of his mother, the Archduchess SOPHIA, by indulging in that custom at Innsbruck, in the year 1849, did gravely decline to do.

The newspaper correspondent is silly enough and reckless enough alike of truth and his own reputation for common sense. But he is no match for Lord MALMESBURY and DERBY. Lord MALMESBURY, for instance, undertakes to justify afresh to the listening squires whose faith is large in Lords, that extraordinary style of "neutrality" which he impressed upon the English Government during his term of power. He claims that the nature of the peace signed at Villafranca bears him out in all that he advances to defend himself. And what is his argument? "Had we joined France in her demands upon Austria," says the noble descendant of grammatical HERMES HARRIS, himself a scorner of spelling, "we should have been obliged to fight with our fleets. Had we fought with our fleets we should have been forced to bombard beautiful Venice, and to destroy its marble palaces, and to kill at least ten Italians for one Austrian. And then one day a French officer would have come off to our Admiral in a boat to wish him a pleasant voyage back to Plymouth! And that all this would have been so, and not otherwise, is plain, from the fact that the King of Sardinia, after all his achievements in the field, was left in blissful ignorance of the overtures going on between his ally and his enemy, until he was informed that hostilities were at an end."

This is the basis of Lord [illegible] whole [illegible] of attack; this fact, which in its turn rests upon his own phrase, "*so far as we know*," we knowing nothing at all on the subject! For certainly nothing at all has been communicated to the world as to the part taken by VICTOR EMANUEL in the negotiations at Villafranca; while the appointment of NAPOLEON's close personal friend, the Count AREZE, to the Premiership of Sardinia, and the acceptance of office in connection with Count AREZE, of men like DE LA MARMORA and RATAZZI, assuredly point to nothing like a rupture between the two sovereigns. A rupture there may have been, for this no man can with confidence either deny or affirm, but the personage who, being a responsible English public man, deliberately assumes a fact so important, which it is quite out of his power to substantiate, and proceeds to found upon that assumption an open charge of treachery and falsehood against the sovereign of a great and friendly nation, is guilty of an act, the vast stupidity of which by no means excuses either its indecency or its injustice.

Lord DERBY was not more logical nor less rhetorical than his faithful henchman; and Mr. DISRAELI, who was more rhetorical than both, was less logical than either of his illustrious colleagues, in dealing with this grave question of the pacification of Europe, and all of them lavished strong adjectives upon France and her Emperor, with a recklessness doubtless due in a measure to their consciousness that they are not soon likely to be called upon to put their words into the shape of protocols and dispatches. But if this excuse may avail for the beaten Tories it cannot be claimed by the reigning Whigs. And yet the liberal journalists who talked treason in Italy in the disguise of neutrality for England, are the loudest now in denouncing NAPOLEON III. as a traitor to the cause for which they would not have Britain so much as raise her hand; without waiting to know what those influences may indeed have been which forced him to pause in his career of victory, and to sacrifice so much of the great work he was doing, as appears to have been lost in the concession to Austria of the open highway of Italy and the gateway of Verona.

THE OFFAL AND THE HUDSON.—When did the members of the Board of Pilot Commissioners expire, and where were their respectable bodies interred, that all the offal of New-York should be dumped into the stream, and the shores of the Hudson for thirty miles up be converted into a funeral menagerie of dead cats and dogs? Is there not a law against such a disposition of the materials that were wont to go down to Barren Island, there to be manufactured into that ammoniacal preparation whereof a quart or two stirred in a barrel of earth and plaster made a barrel of unequaled superphosphate of lime? The Board of Health Commissioners have contracted with Mr. JOHN GREEN at the rate of $9,000 a year, to remove all this dead capital from the City, and in announcing the contract, it was added that Mr. GREEN contemplated carrying his purchases twenty miles away from the City in some direction not specifically named. According to a letter which we publish to-day, Mr. GREEN is better than his promise. He carries his good or his evils, as they may be called, twenty-five miles away, and blesses all the intervening shore with driblets of his distribution.

Nursery rhymes tell us of a certain particular cat who was dropped into a well, and of a certain particular "Johnny Green," who, as the wisdom of hoar antiquity alleges, "threw her in." At that time the world was also blessed with a certain other "Johnny Stout," who, with instant decision, forthwith "pulled her out." The denizens of the Hudson River bank have found their Johnny Green. Who will be their Johnny Stout?

Mr. JOHN GREEN of the present day must do this work for himself. If, as we are tempted to hope, the nuisance of which our correspondent complains, owes its origin to the contractors that reigned ere GREEN was, Mr. GREEN should be specially energetic in doing his duty here, saving his very proper contract from a bad reputation, bringing it, as far as the nature of the subject will permit, into good odor, and preventing its very undesirable revocation.

### The Peace of Zurich.

The meeting of the Commissioners of Austria and the Allies at Zurich, for the purpose of defining the terms of the settlement of Italy, will be the most positive slight put upon that venerable institution, the "balance of power," since the famous quadruple alliance of 1840. On the 15th of July in that year England, Russia, Prussia and Austria met in Congress at London with Turkey, and, without so much as notifying the Government of LOUIS PHILLIP of their intentions, signed a treaty for the pacification of the Ottoman Empire. The Allies in thus calmly ignoring the existence of France as a Great European Power, deliberately risked a war which was only averted by the timidity or the pusillanimous egotism of the "Citizen King." France clamored for a high-spirited vindication of her rights and her honor, but the Thiers Ministry was forced, by the opposition of the Court to any decisive action, into a hasty and angry resignation, and M. GUIZOT came into power with his theory of an "armed peace," which, like the actual English doctrine of a "strict neutrality," was in fact only a colossal way of pouting at a course of events which the pouters lacked the courage or the power to arrest. The Treaty of London was an indignity offered to France, coolly and of set purpose. The chances are, that will be more than balanced now in history by the Treaty of Zurich. The Emperor NAPOLEON is commending back to Europe the cup then held to the lips of France. It is he who now speaks as master of the situation, and who will settle a graver than the Oriental question without consulting the States whose good offices France has so often asked in vain, and has so often been forced unasked to endure.

The Commissioners of France and Austria are already named for this most important meeting, the Commissioner of Sardinia being indicated by the rumors prevalent in political circles to be that distinguished and accomplished statesman, the Marquis MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO, now engaged in remodeling the relations of the Roman Legations with the Government of PIUS IX.

Austria will appear at Zurich in the person of Count COLLOREDO-MANSFIELD, who became chief of the princely house of that name on the death of his cousin, the Prince FRANCIS, in 1852.

Count COLLOREDO was bred a soldier, but has figured in the recent diplomatic history of Austria, and enjoys a high reputation for tact, liberality and good sense.

The French Envoy, the Baron DE BOURQUENEY, is a diplomat of long standing, who thoroughly understands the internal politics of Germany, and labored, during his residence at Vienna in concert with Count BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, to bring about a good understanding between France and Austria, at the expense of Prussia. With such representatives to discuss the questions that will be brought before them, it is not at all likely that what FRANCIS JOSEPH has publicly denounced as the disloyalty to Austria of her "Natural federal allies," will be left out of sight, in arranging the programme of the future of Central and Southern Europe.

### Another Beggar's Petition.

It is a very fortunate thing for the national credit that the name and fame of WASHINGTON are held in too great consideration in every country of the civilized world to be affected by their eternal subjection in our own land to that familiarity which the moralist of the copy-books tells us will always breed contempt. The persons who have chivalrously pledged their services to the erection of a hideous sort of unicorn monument in the City of Washington, ostensibly to mark the tender regard of the nation for the memory of the great patriot, but really to cast the obloquy of burlesque upon a subject of surpassing dignity, have at length determined to make the undertaking as contemptible as the monument is ghastly. This "National Monument," as it is most improperly designated, is to be reduced to a pitiful dependence on the collection of pennies from Post-office clerks throughout the country. Had the proposition, made a couple of years ago, for the coinage of half cents been adopted, we should no doubt have seen a requisition made upon "the apple-women throughout the United States" for contributions of that diminutive coin towards the cost of erecting the "National Monument."

Mr. IVES, "First Lieut. Topographical Engineers, and Engineer of Wash. Nat. Monument," has, with the grudgingly-bestowed consent of Mr. HOLT, the Postmaster-General, addressed a circular "to the Postmasters throughout the country," requesting them "to give aid" for this purpose, "by placing boxes within their respective offices for the reception of contributions," and the amount which these donations are expected to reach is indicated by the suggestion that "a few cents a month from each" Post-office would be highly acceptable. We do not see how, in the absence of a metallic form of the mythical "mill," it would be possible to drag the proposed National Monument lower down into the mire of national contempt. The circular, to be sure, goes very slightly into the arithmetic of the thing, and hints rather than expresses how much the contributions of thirty thousand Post-offices, at "a few cents per month from each," would amount to. Following the suggestive instructions, we may conclude that at least four thousand dollars a year might be collected in this ingenious way, and that, accordingly, the hereditary Post-office clerks throughout the United States might have the enviable privilege of building the National Monument in the course of a century or so. It is not so stated, but we presume that in common gratitude, it would be necessary to include a letter-box and a stamp, surmounted by a gigantic wafer, in the already ridiculous design.

It is really time that this miserable *bout de chandelle* method of disfiguring the Capital were put an end to. If it be desirable that the band-box-and-cone affair which is continually asking for capital, and continually sinking it in the yet unfinished base—like the juggler's contrivance (which it will closely resemble) for making the visitors' sixpences disappear—in the name of common sense let the money be asked for decently; or, if the money cannot be decently had, let the "Monument" remain as it is for a more cultivated and refined posterity to pull down and rebuild with something like taste and beauty. The Society to which the President of the United States lends his financial ability, in the capacity of chairman, has no more right—as in fact the Postmaster-General's reply, which we print elsewhere, adroitly insinuates—to beg of Post-office clerks than of any other employes of the Government; and we imagine that the proposed contributions, if they are ever begun, are not likely to be continued through many months. As a general rule, too, the subordinates in the Post-offices, while they are pretty rigidly worked, are not very handsomely paid, and we cannot see either the justice or the decency of begging their pence for the completion of a work which, as men of letters—not to say of taste—they must hold to be anything but either rational or national.

### The Texas Election.

Gen. HOUSTON, after retiring forever from public life, is now running for the office of Governor in Texas against the actual Governor, RUNNELLS, who received a regular Democratic renomination. HOUSTON is also a candidate of the Democracy, but after an irregular fashion, his nomination coming from an "independent" body. Two years ago he was badly beaten by RUNNELLS, HOUSTON being then on the American or Know-Nothing ticket. In March last the hero of San Jacinto left the United States Senate uttering a solemn valedictory and bowing himself definitely off the stage. At the age of seventy he conceived himself to have reached the conclusion that political life was unsatisfactory, and that true happiness must be sought in the Arcadian peace of pastoral pursuits. For his own part, as he intimated to the Senate and the world, he intended to assume the shepherd's crook, and to end his days among his merinos on the borders of Galveston Bay. But he had scarcely reached the green pastures and still waters for which his soul panted when we behold him once more climbing the precarious and passionate "stump." At first his opponents regarded the relapsed politician with but little fear; but latterly there are indications, on their part, of some concern as to the result. Gen. HOUSTON is evidently making a good impression on the people of Texas, and although the chances must naturally be in favor of his regularly nominated opponent, the supporters of RUNNELLS find the contest much too warm for their comfort.

But the psychological history of Gen. HOUSTON is not the only interesting feature of the present election in Texas. The contest appears to be turning directly and expressly upon the issue of the revival of the Slave-trade. RUNNELLS openly favors the importation of negroes from Africa—whether after a repeal of the Federal statute or in violation of the existing law, does not appear; while HOUSTON is flatly opposed to the traffic under any and all forms.

The prophets of smooth things, who have bidden us regard the whole matter of this agitation for the revival of the most accursed traffic which the lust of gain has ever called into being, as a purely theoretical thing, will perhaps explain to us the phenomenon under its present phase in Texas. Here, as at least appears in the programme, we have the free citizens of an American State, in the year of our Lord 1859, professing to exercise the majestic prerogatives of self-government, for the sake of stealing the labor and blasting the lives of their fellow-men. All the patriarchal aspects of Slavery—all those pleas of the vested slave interest, which only the wildest of fanatics can pretend to disregard—disappear in this case. Texas is debating, not the preservation of the rights she has, but the infliction of positive wrong beyond her borders. Inflamed by no venerable and conservative love of the things that are, but by the vulgarest love of pence and shillings, the representatives in Texas of that Democratic Party, upon whom the Democratic President of the Union professes to rely for support in the execution of the laws, are lending all their influence to the triumph of sordid greed over nationality, law, honor and common decency in one great State at least of the Confederacy. More than the good name of Texas, more than the sincerity of Gen. HOUSTON's passion for privacy, is at stake in the coming trial. The Northern States, and, as we still choose to hope and believe, the respectibility of the Southern States also, will await the event of the impending conflict with an interest not always felt in Texan politics and Gubernatorial contests.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.—After the disclaimer of President BUCHANAN, written at his Summer palace of Bedford Springs, and signed with his proper name, it would be indecent to doubt the sincerity of his desire to shuffle off the coil of the Presidency forever. The knowledge that his mind is settled on that point will be a great relief to the President's personal friends, who must feel interested in his enjoyment of mental repose; for it must have been pitiful for them to be asked to believe that the venerable man was looking to Charleston with hopes which all but himself well knew could never be fulfilled. That painful solicitude is now past. Mr. BUCHANAN unites his convictions with those of the country, and putting on his own black cap, passes sentence upon himself.

In the earlier days of the Republic, Presidents were habitually reëlected. Since the time of Gen. JACKSON, however, this has ceased to be the rule, and we do not look to see the custom revived. We have too many patriots and statesmen now, each anxiously awaiting his turn of the White House, to allow to one occupant more than a single term, and nothing but the fatuity which power tends to develop in Presidential minds in respect to their own popularity, can account for the folly of any man's expecting a reëlection to this high post. Indeed, it would, perhaps, have been fortunate for us all had the fundamental law of the Union rendered Presidents incapable of a second term. Nothing can possibly produce a more unhappy effect upon the policy of any Administration than the desire on the head to secure a reëlection. All his appointments and many of his measures will almost necessarily be made to minister to that aspiration, and even should such not be the case, the suspicion that so it is will attach to him, causing him annoyance and embarrassment at every step.

A President may indeed attempt to protect himself at the commencement of his term by a declaration that he will not accept another nomination, but said announcement can have no binding force, being merely the statement of a resolution which he who makes it retains both the power and the right to change, and which circumstances, in his own opinion, or in that of his friends, may render it expedient for him eventually to forget. Even Gen. JACKSON, the last of our Presidents who was reëlected, did something of this sort. It is not likely that we shall soon see another amendment of the Constitution, for it is difficult to move the machinery to effect one. But if that instrument were to be further modified, we know of no alteration in respect to which a general agreement of the people could so easily be counted upon as a provision limiting the enjoyment of the Presidential office to a single term.

### A New Ally of the Opposition.

Our venerable and virtuous Chief-Magistrate not only peremptorily declines to be again the candidate of his party, but, if the popular voice crying out of innumerable corners of the country speak the truth, has, through his Postmaster-General, gone very largely into the surprising business of making Republican votes. All this comes of the President's love of economy, which, in turn, comes of a treasury straitened by past thriftlessness, and is generating a very contemptible contraction of the mail-carrying service and whole flights of curses from thousands of letter-writing citizens. We hear from sundry places in Vermont, Michigan and our own State, that whereas, since their shire towns rejoiced in railroads they have had two daily mails, hereafter they are to be indulged with the arrival of the mail bags three times a week only; and from other more deeply secluded spots, where, since the days of CAVE JOHNSON, the pleasant sound of the post-boy has been heard twice a week, we are assured that in the future this often shabby but always welcome angel is to appear once a week only. Possibly this new and powerful ally of Republicanism comes up to his great work of retrenchment, not so much out of fondness for the opposition as in bitterness of spirit toward the daily Press. Or, possibly, it is only a sly way of encouraging the people to renew their agitation of the demand that the mail-carrying be passed over finally into the hands of the Express Companies. There can be no doubt, of course, that this would be the safest, promptest and cheapest mode of performing the service that could be devised; and as President BUCHANAN delights to "move in a mysterious way," he may be thus circumventing his too confiding Postmaster-General. If, however, the President is honest, and the Postmaster-General is doing his work of "retrenchment" in good faith, then both the President and the Postmaster-General are blindly digging a particularly deep pit for their own feet to fall into.

DEATH OF COL. THORN.—A conspicuous citizen of New-York, whose face was better known on the Boulevards than on Broadway, and whose life, were it at all becoming to write it fully here would be a most curious picture of the history and progress of American society for the last forty years; Mr. HERMAN THORN, commonly called Colonel THORN, died yesterday at his house in Sixteenth-street.

Mr. THORN had reached the age of 78 years and although he had survived several of his children grown to manhood and womanhood, leaves behind him a family consisting of eight daughters and one son, to whom, with his widow, his handsome property passes. Three of Mr. THORN's daughters were married to Frenchmen of rank, and one of them, Madame DE PIERRES, is at this time a *dame d'honneur* of the Empress of the French. Her portrait makes one of the bevy of stately beauties gathered by WINTERHALTER's skillful pencil about the tall and graceful figure of the lovely EUGENIE, in that admirable picture of an Arcadian court now become familiar to our print-shops and our parlors.

In point of fact Colonel THORN was more of an European than of an American in his ties and habits of life. He was, perhaps, the best type we had among us of a class of men not over large, nor perhaps very useful in our society, but interesting, as offering studies of character, to the observer and the artist. Mr. THORN was born in New-Jersey, and was originally a Purser in the Navy, serving in that capacity under Commodore BERRON. Some difficulty on board ship converted him into a *habitué* of Broadway in the days when Canal-street was a howling wilderness; and he then wooed and won the only daughter of a famous and cynical English *millionaire* of those days, Mr. JAUNCEY. To speak of these things is to run back beyond the memory and outside of the experience of most living New-Yorkers, and to evoke before the mind of many a venerable Knickerbocker the image of a city and of a society almost as different from the multifarious, noisy, thousand-faced metropolis in which he now leads his "still bewildered days," as the world of POPE or GOLDSMITH.

Mr. THORN went to Europe not many years after he became the master of the JAUNCEY estates, and there it was that he made himself, by his style of living, a sort of public character. With the exception of the Minister, Mr. BROWN of Mississippi, in the days of the Restoration, no American ever maintained in Paris so magnificent a state as he. His *hotel* in the Faubourg, his dinners, his balls, his equipages, the retinue that followed him when he rode posting over Europe, (for there were postings in those days, and the railway had not come to level the duke with the bagman, and the millionaire with the mechanic,) are they not immortalized in the pages of GAVARNI? The Hotel Thorn became a feature in Paris; an institution. Mr. THORN's eldest son, who took the name of JAUNCEY, after marrying the sister of Madame DE METTERNICH, (the second wife of the diplomat of the deluge just departed this life less in peace than in war,) was thrown from his horse in England on the very day which was to have put him into possession of his property. A second son, after serving creditably in the Austrian army, entered our service and died in Mexico during the war; a third made one of the myriad sensations which mark a New-York year, by carrying off the Italian singer, BARILI, to South America. After a career of glitter and excitement, such as the people who write little novels to win a little money and make a little noise, delight to describe as "romantic," Col. THORN came back again to America, built himself a splendid house, (a really splendid house, be it observed, not a house splendid according to the papers,) in Sixteenth-street, and there among his remaining children he has now ended his days. He had been a great sufferer for several years past, and had lived in strict retirement.

His white hair, imperious bearing, and the whole striking air of the man, made him a marked figure in the panorama of our streets. He will be seen there no more; and though his life, properly speaking, withdrew him from the scope of the public eye, he had filled too notable a niche in the American social history of his times, for him to sink without a ripple into the wave that whelms us all.

A SPANISH-AMERICAN JOURNAL.—Arrangements have been completed for the issue in this City of a journal entitled El Mensajero de Nueva-York, to be managed with a special reference to the wishes and advantages of the Spanish-American States. The Editorial department will be conducted with the assistance of an American gentleman who has been long connected with journalism, and who possesses a personal knowledge of several of the Spanish American countries, and of the questions of domestic and foreign policy affecting their interests. The general scope of the paper, which will be issued six times per month, in order to correspond with the departure of the steamers for Spanish America and the Antilles, will be at once political and commercial; and as nothing can be more desirable than that a better understanding should grow up between the citizens of the United States and our Spanish American neighbors, it is to be hoped that our new contemporary may win success by deserving it. To this end the *Mensajero* must make itself the terror and the scourge of all fillibusters, vagabonds, and political schemers, and the friend of all honest and respectable enterprises. In the belief that this will be its real character we give the new journal a cordial welcome, and wish it a plentiful lack of those whom it quaintly describes as "morose and non-paying subscribers," with an abundance of such support as it has already received from the Ministers of five Spanish American States at Washington.

### INTERESTING FROM CHILI.

Proceedings of Congress—New Branches of Industry—Daring Robberies in Valparaiso—Departure of the Archbishop of Santiago for Europe—The Indian Question—Sunday Theatricals at Valparaiso—Miscellaneous Items of Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

Public affairs have returned to their wonted channel. Congress is in session and transacts some small business. It has just conferred on the President power, during three months, to effect changes and reorganizations in the Custom-house.

A bill has been presented to carry out the money stipulation regarding the whale-ship Franklin, in 18[illegible]—a case of suspected smuggling, I believe. The stipulation now is to pay $15,000 indemnity, as soon as Congress shall vote the amount.

A privilege has been asked for to set up a paper mill, with exclusion of all competition for a term of years. It is only recently that rag-pickers have had business here, as shipments have begun to be made to Europe. Shipments of bones have also commenced, to France, I believe. There is no paper mill in the country, nor on the coast, I think; and probably the demand would prove sufficient to sustain the manufacture. There would be the additional market for Bolivia and the La Plata Provinces.

Doctor DAVID THOMAS has been recognized as *Chargé des Affaires* to this Government from that of the Sandwich Islands.

Quite a number of daring robberies have been committed recently in this city. Several failures are reported also. A French cloth-jobber, named [illegible], has failed in a large amount. [illegible] & Co., a retail and jobbing house of excellent standing, has given way.

Our Literary and Scientific Society had a pleasant evening at their last meeting, in listening to readings and recitations from Shakespeare, by Mr. [illegible], a young man residing here, from Boston.

The Archbishop of Santiago is in town at present, *en route* for Europe, for his health. He has fourteen months' leave of absence allowed him by decree of the President. It has been proposed in Congress to vote him $10,000 for expenses of the voyage. He will visit Rome. The clergy of the country have shown some enthusiasm regarding his departure. I think he is a man sincere in his convictions. A banquet was given in honor of him at the Theological Seminary in the capital.

The papers are discussing now whether it would be practicable and proper to attack and conquer the Indians at the South by force of arms. The *Catholic Review* takes the negative strongly. The murder of a portion of the crew of a French vessel, the *Mozambique*, recently wrecked in Arauco Bay, and the massacre of a small force of soldiers, have been events that have inflamed the public mind against the savages recently.

On Sunday last the theatre was opened in this city for a noonday performance. This is a new desecration. It has long been the custom to open the playhouse in the evening of the Lord's Day, but this is the first time the hours of sunlight have been so appropriated; and yet what wonder, when the Archbishop himself set out from Santiago to travel to this port on Sunday last?

Mr. WILLIAM GRAY, an Englishman, merchant, recently returned from Peru, died a few days since; also a Mr. RHODES, assayer, just arrived from England, has fallen a victim to dysentery. Dr. [illegible], of medicine, is reported as having been married at Talcahuano. He is from Connecticut.

The total expenditures by our city treasury, for the last quarter of 1858, was $54,606.

Some of our Italian residents are going to Europe to bear arms in the war seemingly broken out there. They have subscribed $3,000, which they send forward for the cause.

From the extreme south of Chili we get news of dire disaster. On the 24th of May, at 10 P. M., a fire broke out in Ancud, Chiloé. It was beyond all control. The loss is reckoned at $450,000, in public and private buildings. Great distress has been caused by it. Some $20,000 are reported as having been subscribed among the opulent men of the capital for the relief of the sufferers.

In the La Plata provinces they declare they must and will go to war, in order to bring the refractory State of Buenos Ayres into the Confederation. That State boasts 4,000 men ready to enter the field, of standing and disciplined troops, besides militia, and that the people are enthusiastic to repel any invasion. Their newspapers are very rough and abusive in language.

The papers state that, "between Saturday and Sunday last, four foundlings were discovered in the streets of Santiago," and add the remark: "How deplorable is the progress of immorality thus shown to be."

The imports into Chili last year were, according to published statements, $23,849,806, said to be eight millions less than in 1857.

Commanders GOÑI and SIMPSON, of the Chili Navy, are nominated by the President, to Congress, for promotion to the post of captains, on account of recent services.

Yesterday being St. Peter's day, a procession of boats and launches was formed, and moved about the bay, bearing an image of the Apostolic fisherman. For the use of the image on such an occasion only a few hundred dollars are usually paid.

Mr. T. H. BROWN, the old Englishman who left $200,000 for a foundling hospital, enjoined that always two of his own countrymen should be appointed custodians of the property. Hence the City Council have just chosen Dr. DAVID THOMAS and Mr. JOHN MARTIN for the trust. SOUTH PACIFIC.

### Amusements.

The RAVELS opened their season at Niblo's Theatre last evening with a thoroughly crowded house. It would scarcely have been possible to have squeezed twenty more persons into the seats whence the merest glimpse of the stage was obtainable, and the audience were rapturous in their reception of their old favorites. The several appearances of GABRIEL, FRANCOIS and ANTOINE, were signals for the most vociferous cheering and prolonged applause.

The performances of these artists are, as is well known to all the world and New-Jersey, peculiar to themselves. Made of India-rubber themselves, they train young girls and boys to a degree of elasticity which are not departed from when they grow old; so that the Ravel troupe is abundantly supplied with men and women whose joints are as the joints of no other men or women in the world or the aforesaid New-Jersey. Then they are drilled to the precision of clock-work. At a certain "up bow" of the orchestra, down go all the men upon their hams, and up go all the women on their toes. At the corresponding "down bow," up go the men upon their toes, and down go the women—and it is obvious that we must not pursue the observation to its opposite termination. They turn as one man, or rather as one machine, they roll as one, they tumble as one, but they leap like fairy.

Some excellent dancers were presented last evening, chief among whom was a Mlle. [illegible]—a very pretty girl and a clever artiste. Mlle. [illegible] performed on the tight-rope a thousand wonders, in the most graceful manner. Mr. [illegible] also conducted himself like a gentleman and a rope-dancer, to the satisfaction of the public. And, indeed, we do not see how the admirers of this sort of intellectual entertainment could possibly get more out of a rope, in an agreeable manner, at least, than was afforded at Niblo's last evening. A child, apparently about 8 years of age, known by the bills as "Young America," also performed prodigies on the [illegible], and risked his neck in a variety of ways for the delight of an enlightened public.

At the sale of the late Dr. [illegible] library, in Leicester-square, London, an arm-chair formerly belonging to Dr. Johnson, was sold for £10 [illegible].

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE TURNERS.—There was a general turn out of the New-York Gymnastic [illegible] yesterday, [illegible] in which [illegible] assembled to witness the presentation of [illegible] banner to the Turners' Society. A platform was erected near the centre of the park, which was occupied by the Turners' Band, of twenty pieces, and a [illegible] of [illegible]. The banner, which is the gift of ladies of the City, was placed in front of the stand. It is of a large pattern, of heavy [illegible] silk and silk embroidery. On one side is the inscription:

*"From the Married and Single Ladies*
*(Old Hall)*
*To the New-York Turnverein.*
*1859."*

On the reverse side are the words

*"Bahn Frei,*
*Frisch, Fromm, Frei."*

It cost about four hundred dollars. The presentation address was made by Miss LANG, a young lady of prepossessing appearance, whose remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. At its conclusion the Band played "The Child of the Regiment." [illegible] Mayor TIEMANN and Mr. HITZEL de[illegible]. The ceremony having been concluded, the party gave themselves up to the usual festivities, which continued until six o'clock, when the Turners left the ground, followed by a large portion of the visitors, and returned to the City.

PRIZE FIGHTERS ARRESTED.—Information was given to Mayor TIEMANN, yesterday, that THOMAS WELSH, alias "Fatty," and THOMAS NORTON, alias "Crow," two well known bruisers, were in training for a prize fight, to take place in Canada, on the 9th inst. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, who detailed Detectives WALSH, POOL and WILLIAMSON to arrest the parties. Welsh was arrested at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at his trainer's, in Williamsburgh; and Norton was arrested at the Melodeon in the Chinese Buildings about 7 o'clock in the evening. Norton, it appears, was to have a benefit at the Melodeon, and it was part of the programme for him to give a specimen of his sparring qualities; but his arrest disappointed his friends. Both of the men were taken to the Police Headquarters in Broome-street, where they were visited by a large number of their friends and sympathizers. The opinion of Crow's friends was freely expressed that the arrest was brought about by WELSH's friends, who, they say, fear his defeat. Crow has fought several battles, and is said to be a very expert fighter; but Welsh has never been in the prize ring, although a [illegible] "rough and tumble" bruiser in the Sixth Ward, [illegible] believed to be without an equal. About 10½ [illegible] their friends succeeded in finding a Magistrate, [illegible] they were both held to bail in the sum of [illegible] to appear before the Mayor this morning.

TEMPERANCE PICNIC.—Jones' Wood yesterday [illegible] a spectacle to which it is comparatively unaccustomed. The Speakers' and Singers' Association of New-York and Brooklyn had a grand Temperance [illegible] and Picnic there, which was a moderately-[illegible] affair. This Association, of which Mr. [illegible], who was arrested Sunday for his persistent [illegible] in enlightening the minds of the people on [illegible], is the President, has for its object the [illegible] temperance meetings in every Ward of this [illegible] Brooklyn. It was formed four months ago, [illegible] for claims to have accomplished much good. [illegible] C. C. BURR presided yesterday, and made [illegible]. He was assisted by Mr. HOWLETT, of Wis[illegible] and others. The exercises of the day were [illegible] of [illegible] by singing and dancing. After en[illegible] themselves until a late hour, the company returned to the City, as they left it, by the Harlem [illegible] and Third-avenue cars.

[illegible] HOMICIDE IN JERSEY CITY.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, upon the body of LAWRENCE MACK, a brakeman of the [illegible] Railroad Company, who died on Sunday [illegible] City Hospital, from the effect of injuries on the [illegible] inflicted with a cart-rung in the hands of [illegible]. The evidence was plain that the fatal blow [illegible] by the prisoner, but it also appeared that [illegible] had been the aggressor and had struck [illegible] a violent blow before the latter used the cart-[illegible]. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by [illegible] of the skull, from a blow with a cart-rung at the hands of JOHN HUGHES, on the 29th of July, 1859, in Jersey City, N. J." HUGHES is confined in the [illegible] County Jail, where he will await the action of the Grand Jury. Deceased was thirty years of age and a native of Ireland.

[illegible] OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—There was a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday at the [illegible] office, but the business transacted was unimportant. The City Inspector offered a resolution, which was adopted, that all persons engaged in bone boiling and piggery establishments, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Sixty-[illegible] streets, be notified to abate the same forthwith. [illegible] also reported upon the state of the [illegible] establishments, particularly that of JOHN J. [illegible], and, on motion, it was referred to the Mayor and City Inspector to consult with Mr. [illegible] relative to the same. Sundry bills for services of Health Wardens and others, amounting in the aggregate to $[illegible], were presented and approved, after which the Board adjourned to Wednesday, the 3d inst.

INSTANTLY KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—A carman named MATHEW RILEY, whose stand is near the Worth Monument at Madison-square, was knocked down and almost instantly killed by a runaway horse attached to a carriage. The animal became frightened, and ran down the street at top speed, coming into violent collision with the carman before he was aware of its approach, and the carriage passed over his body. Deceased was quite dead when he was picked up. The remains were taken to his late residence, in Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue. Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following named members of the Detective Force were yesterday transferred to the squad of Sergeant CROFT, which has lately been organized for the protection of passengers and the preservation of order at the steamboat landings: [illegible], E. P. HUBBELL, ELISHA WILDEY, THOS. McELROY and C. McDOUGAL. THOMAS CHOLWELL was also detailed to the same. JOHN BRADLEY, formerly a member of the Municipal Police, was appointed to the Sixth Precinct.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—Coroner [illegible] held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital on the body of EDWARD WOODY, aged 38 years, who was run over on the 6th ultimo by a train of the Harlem Railroad. The evidence showed that deceased attempted to cross the track near Forty-second-street, when the cars were approaching. He was told of his danger, but did not heed the warning. The train struck him, and he received injuries which terminated fatally.

DISCHARGED OFFICE-HOLDERS DEMANDING PAY.—[illegible] of the deputies who were dismissed from the [illegible] Commissioner's Office on the 1st of July, named [illegible] BRADY, DAVID W. ALLEN, GEO. W. SCHREEL, [illegible], and one clerk, named THEO. O. DAVIS, yesterday sent in their bills to the Comptroller for their salaries for the past month, thereby intimating their design to contest the legality of their removal. The bills were not paid.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LONGSHOREMAN.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on board the ship [illegible], at Pier No. 46, East River, upon the remains of WILLIAM BURKE, aged 35 years. Deceased was engaged in unloading a cargo of coal, when the [illegible] struck the plank upon which he stood, and he was knocked into the hold, receiving injuries which proved fatal.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, five feet nine inches in height, without whiskers, apparently 35 years of age, was found, yesterday, in the water, at the foot of Catharine-street. Deceased was dressed in a white linen shirt, knitted undershirt, lavender-colored cloth vest, dark cloth pants and gaiters. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Death by drowning" was rendered.

INJURING THE RAMBLE.—JOHN WARNER and EDWARD A. LIVINGSTON, two well-dressed young men, who were detected in cutting letters in the wooden seats of the Ramble in the Central Park, on Sunday, were yesterday brought before Justice BROWNELL, and [illegible] a lecture from his Honor, were let off with a fine [illegible] each.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening. Mr. [illegible], the Grand Sachem, presided. There was a large attendance, and several members were initiated into the mysteries of the Order.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday morning found floating in the dock at Pier No. 33 East River. The Coroner was notified.

### Fires.

FIRE IN ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—About 1 o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in a shed adjoining the frame dwelling of HUGH EVANS, in Eleventh-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. The flames spread rapidly, and it was with great difficulty that Mr. EVANS and his wife, and a servant named MARY [illegible], escaped. The girl was not injured, but Mr. EVANS and his wife were badly burned about the head, arms and shoulders. The flames communicated to a row of three frame houses owned by CAMPBELL & MOODY, lumber dealers, and occupied by a number of poor families, and the buildings were all destroyed. A stable in the rear was also consumed, but seventeen horses that were in the building were all taken out uninjured. The house in which Mr. EVANS was stopping belongs to ROBERT [illegible], and Mr. EVANS and his wife were taking care of it during Mr. [illegible]'s temporary absence in the country. The loss on furniture in this house is about $[illegible], not insured; the house was valued at about $[illegible], not insured. The loss of CAMPBELL & MOODY [illegible], on which there is no insurance. The [illegible] in the houses of CAMPBELL & MOODY lose in all about $[illegible], and none of them were insured. The fire is said to be the work of an incendiary.

FIRE AT STRYKER'S BAY.—A fire broke out at 12 o'clock, yesterday morning, in a hotel at Stryker's Bay, occupied by ROBERT [illegible]. The fire spread rapidly, and owing to the difficulty in procuring water, the building was totally destroyed. The loss of Mr. [illegible] is about $3,000, on which there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defect in a flue connected with an oven in the kitchen.

FIRE IN EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—A fire occurred at about 3 o'clock in the New-York Medical College, in East Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The fire was first discovered on the upper floor nearest the roof, in the dissecting-room, and it is said to have been caused by a spark from a flue leading from a steam-engine, situated in a carpenter-shop adjoining. The damage, principally by water, to the building and the appurtenances connected with the museum and laboratories will amount to about $3,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

### Police Reports.

A DISTILLER CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.—A warrant was yesterday issued by Justice CONNOLLY for the arrest of Symmes Gardner, a distiller, whose office is at No. 8 Wall-street, on a charge of having obtained $14,000 from Abner Jones by false representations and fraudulent statements. Mr. Jones alleges that about the 26th of last February he and Abner W. Jones jointly owned mortgages on property in Binghampton, Broome County, N. Y., amounting to over $14,000, which they transferred to the defendant in consideration of three acceptances of the Trident Mutual Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I., for $500 each, and one hundred and thirty-three shares, of $100 each, in the capital stock of the same Insurance Company. Mr. Jones further states that they received the said acceptances and stock from Gardner solely upon the representations of the latter as to the solvency and worth of the said Insurance Company, he representing that the Company had a capital stock of $150,000, all paid up and securely invested, with a surplus of over $30,000; that it did a business of $4,000 a month, and would declare a dividend in July. The complainant now accuses Gardner with having made these statements for the purpose of defrauding him and Abner W. Jones out of the mortgages in question; that defendant well knew that the Trident Insurance Company was insolvent at the time of the transfer, and that application for the appointment of a receiver of the assets of the Company was then pending. Mr. Jones further alleges that at the time of the transfer the Company had suspended all business, and $40,000 of its acceptances had been issued, while its assets did not exceed $1,000. Under these allegations Justice CONNELLY held Mr. Gardner to answer a charge of false pretences.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND SHOT BY A YOUTH.—An affray occurred at No. 16 Goerck-street on Sunday evening, which narrowly escaped a tragical termination. A man named Richard Dickson, who lives with his wife at that place, for some time back has entertained an opinion that a youth, eighteen years of age, named Edward Allen, has filled a relation altogether too intimate and familiar with Mrs. Dickson. He accordingly determined to chastise the destroyer of his domestic peace whenever an opportunity favored. Meeting Allen in the hall-way, Dickson commenced an attack, when Allen discharged a single-barreled pistol at his assailant, the ball entering the throat. It was at first believed that Dickson had been mortally wounded, as the blood flowed freely, but an examination showed that a flesh wound only had been inflicted. Allen was promptly arrested by officer Buckbee, of the Thirteenth Precinct. Justice BRENNAN held him for examination.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST THE ITALIAN PICKPOCKET.—Francisco Spada, the desperate Italian who was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of picking pockets at Washington Market, and who attempted to stab a gentleman who assisted in his arrest, has been identified as the man who committed a highway robbery on Mr. William H. Brown, of No. 273 Gold-street, Brooklyn, on the 3d of last February. At that time Mr. Brown was employed by Messrs. Hermann & Lathrop, of this City. He had in his possession $1,600 belonging to the firm, when Spada, observing the bills in a book in Brown's breast-pocket, made a dash at them and carried off $64. The firm did not credit this story, and discharged Brown from their employment. The truth of his statement has now been made apparent, and Spada was committed by Justice CONNOLLY, to answer the charge of highway robbery.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following detective policemen were ordered to Ward duty yesterday by Superintendent Pillsbury: Stephen Shargle, to Nineteenth Ward; Thos. R. Houston and E. H. Wildey, to Third Ward; and C. McDougall to Ninth Ward. The above officers, with Thomas Cholwell, of the Eighth Ward, were afterwards detailed as the "Steamboat Squad" and ordered to report to Sergeant James H. Croft. John Bradley, one of the old Police, was restored to duty yesterday, and assigned to the Sixth Ward.

A FIGHT PREVENTED.—A large crowd of ruffians went down to the pier foot of Seventh-street, E. R., on Sunday night to witness a fight between two of their number. The preliminaries of the combat had scarcely arranged when Capt. Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, with a posse of Police, appeared on the ground, and principals and spectators summarily disappeared.

### Base Ball.

PASTIME, OF BROOKLYN, VS. ADRIATIC, OF NEWARK, N. J.

These Clubs played their return match from last season, on the Pastime grounds at Bedford, L. I., yesterday afternoon. As will be seen by the score, the Adriatics won, after a pretty and close contest:

| ADRIATIC. | H. L. | Runs. | PASTIME. | H. L. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thorn, 2b | 3 | 2 | Story, c | 4 | 0 |
| Halstead, r. f. | 2 | 3 | Barre, r. f. | 4 | 1 |
| Carrington, 3 b | 3 | 2 | Carroll, 1 b | 3 | 2 |
| E. Van Houten, s.s. | 3 | 2 | McNamee, l. f. | 3 | 2 |
| Walker, c | 4 | 1 | Boyd, 2 b | 3 | 2 |
| W. Van Houten, p | 4 | 0 | Reynolds, s. s. | 3 | 1 |
| Rogers, c. f | 4 | 0 | Dayton, p | 4 | 0 |
| Grier, 1 b | 2 | 2 | Briggs, c. f | 2 | 0 |
| Valentine, l. f | 2 | 2 | G. Holt, 3 b | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 27 | 14 | Total | 27 | 10 |

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adriatic | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1—14 |
| Pastime | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1—10 |

SCORER FOR ADRIATIC—J. H. Holden.
SCORER FOR PASTIME—Jas. Howard.
UMPIRE—G. Saiffin, of the Adriatic Club.

### Cricket.

CANADA VS. UNITED STATES.

The return match between Canada and the United States will be played on the Toronto grounds on Wednesday and Thursday next, the 3d and 4th of August. This will be the sixth match of the kind. Three have been played at New-York and two at Toronto. Singular to say, the Canadians have lost each time at New-York, and won on each occasion at Toronto. It is now to be seen whether they will be equally successful in the ensuing game. Much curiosity has been aroused pending the result. No effort has been spared to secure a good Eleven. They have all, however, been selected from the upper section of the Province, some differences having unfortunately occurred between the Toronto and Montreal clubs, which it has not been found possible, as yet, to adjust in a manner satisfactory to both parties. The names of the Canadian Eleven are: Messrs. Hardinge, Thomas, and Rykert, St. Catherines; Dykes, Gait; Sharp, Hamilton; Griffiths, Clifton; Stanley, Cobourg; and Parsons, Howard, Pattison and Read, Toronto. Mr. W. H. Jones, Brockville, and Mr. Johnson, London, it was expected would play, but their services could not be obtained. The umpire for Canada will be Mr. MADISON, the gentleman who acted in that capacity last year, and the scorer, Mr. BOWLBY, of Newmarket. As far as we can learn, the United States Eleven will be Messrs. Harris, Marsh, Senior, Crossly, Sharp, Higham, Wright, Gibbs, Bingham, Waller and Newhall. Every arrangement will be made for the accommodation of the public. In addition to the Club stand, there will be a large and handsome marquee erected on the ground. Both the stand and marquee will be set apart exclusively for the use of ladies and the gentlemen who may accompany them. The ground is in fine condition. So, everything taken into account, a wicket will be seen on the day of the match that can hardly be equaled—certainly not surpassed—on this Continent. We regret to be informed that the subscription towards defraying the expenses has hitherto proceeded slowly. The Committee, however, expect that on the gratifying result of their labors becoming known, the necessary sum will be raised without difficulty. We hope they will not be disappointed in this expectation. Much credit is due to them for what they have accomplished under very trying circumstances.—*Toronto Globe.*

### Matters at Quarantine.

THE DISMISSED EMPLOYES OF DR. JEROME—WHO HAS CHARGE OF THE FALCON, AND WHO PAYS THE BILLS?—THE SECOND FLOATING HOSPITAL DESCRIBED.

The recent act of the Commissioners of Emigration, summarily cutting off the pay and rations of the assistants of Dr. JEROME, the physician of the Marine Hospital, produces no marked effect among the few persons remaining upon the Quarantine grounds. Still confident that their services will sooner or later come into play, they are waiting quietly an order to resume. The two chaplains, however, whose terms of service have been prolonged to the 15th of October, with pay, rations, and perquisites, take it somewhat amiss that they should be sent adrift, particularly since their pious zeal and devotion to the spiritual comfort of the sick are particularly acknowledged by the Commissioners. Is there to be no spiritual comfort for the "sick and dying" on board of the floating hospitals? Some construe this prolonging the stay of the chaplains as a special grace to Dr. JEROME, who says he is thankful for even the "benefit of clergy." As he is, nevertheless, the physician of the Marine Hospital, and by law responsible for the proper care of all the sick landed at Quarantine, and as such care implies the necessity of nurses and helpers, he expresses the belief that the State will find a way of affording him the necessary assistance. There are no patients now in the Quarantine inclosure; but as the proceedings of the Quarantine Commissioners in the preparation of a second, or supplementary floating hospital, implied their belief that sickness would, sooner or later, enter the port, he had retained the few nurses and assistants to have them at hand when wanted. The sudden arrival of a large number of sick would call into requisition all the resources at hand. The undefined position of the floating hospital Falcon becomes daily more perplexing to all parties. The Commissioners of Emigration take no cognizance of her, as she has neither been tendered by the Quarantine Commissioners nor accepted. The Quarantine Commissioners, it is said, are also somewhat dubious as to what the end will be of the course on which they have entered. Will it be legal for them to expend for medicines, nurses, physicians, and their maintenance, the funds committed to them for the purpose of simply providing a suitable place for the removal of Quarantine, and if not, will the Comptroller pay the bills when they are presented to him?

The persons in charge of the *Falcon* are a captain, and six men to take care of the vessel, a physician at a salary of $5,000 a year, a steward, cook and several nurses. Besides these, Dr. GUNN, in addition to his duties as Health Officer, has accepted the appointment of Physician-in-Chief. The little steam tug *Rescue* is chartered by the Health Officer for use in visiting the lower bay, and attending on the *Falcon*. She makes two visits per day, one in the morning and the other towards evening, when the requisite supplies are put on board the "floater," and the shipping at the lower anchorage are attended to by the Deputy, Dr. WALSER. There are said to be only three yellow fever patients now on board the *Falcon*, in a convalescent state. The number of vessels detained below is as yet small. The barge which the Commissioners of Quarantine have designated for the second floating hospital is still moored at the Government dock at Quarantine, not having been furnished yet. When ready she is to be moored half way between the two islands, opposite Stapleton, to serve as a kind of receiving ship for cases of an uncertain character, and for their treatment. She has not been altered in any respect, except in having a series of partitions put up on the main-deck, dividing the whole space into rooms larger or smaller, according to the uses to which they are devoted. The boards are of the cheapest and roughest kind—being those used in the erection of the shanties, now removed—and whitewashed. Short guards are attached to the sides on which to land, and windows and doors are cut in the sides to admit the light and air. The room designated for the Doctor is covered with cheap paper. A large stove is placed at one end, where the cooking is to be done, and a second-hand cask stands near it for a water tank. Through the light roof which covers the whole projects two derricks, on which are swung yards, used heretofore for hoisting purposes, which give to the hulk a rather fantastic appearance. The boat is flat, and has a most uncomfortable, jerking motion when there is the slightest disturbance of the water. A large quantity of stones have been put on board for ballast. The entire arrangement and finish of this barge has a prison-like appearance. If it had been constructed for the detention of criminals in some penal colony, it would be denounced as a scandal upon civilization; that it should ever have been seriously intended as the abode of human beings, every one who has seen it expresses much surprise. This unique craft will be anchored in the stream opposite Quarantine in a day or two.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—The Superintendents of the Poor, made their annual report yesterday of relief extended to the poor of the Western District, during the year ending July 31 last. The whole number temporarily relieved was 13,251, at an expense of $8,286 61—being $10,169 03 less than they expended the previous year. The following is a tabular statement of the transactions for the year:

| | Males over 15 | Males under 15 | Females over 15 | Females under 15 | Colored Persons | Total | Amount paid |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1858. | | | | | | | |
| August | 33 | 36 | 46 | 67 | 9 | 190 | $139 00 |
| September | 19 | 29 | 27 | 22 | 4 | 101 | 133 50 |
| October | 9 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 44 | 103 49 |
| November | 24 | 29 | 31 | 30 | 4 | 138 | 122 00 |
| December | 142 | 275 | 267 | 347 | 15 | 1,046 | 633 02 |
| 1859. | | | | | | | |
| January | 378 | 1,921 | 1,606 | 2,609 | 174 | 6,709 | 3,033 44½ |
| February | 439 | 930 | 781 | 915 | 109 | 3,139 | 2,491 39 |
| March | 18 | 27 | 27 | 30 | 5 | 107 | 130 38¼ |
| April | 18 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 64 | 132 73½ |
| May | 14 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 48 | 113 50 |
| June | 16 | 13 | 10 | 15 | 4 | 60 | 146 00 |
| July | 16 | 18 | 11 | 15 | 2 | 62 | 115 00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total temporarily relieved | 11,694 | $8,330 28¼ |
| Sent to Hospital and Almshouse | 1,557 | |
| Total relieved | 13,251 | |
| Deduct 9¼ tons coal not delivered | | 42 66¾ |
| Total | | $8,286 61 |
| Represented to be widows | 1,141 | |
| Families supplied with physician and medicines | 934 | |
| Lunatics sent to Asylum | 33 | |
| 127¾ tons of coal, at $4 49 | | $5,709 03¼ |
| 11 loads of wood | | 31 57¾ |
| Coffins and burials | | 375 00 |
| Removals | | 234 00 |
| Groceries | | 1,336 50 —$8,286 61 |

Total number of families temporarily relieved 2,995 of which 110 are colored.

*Nativities*—American, 528; Ireland, 2,168; Germany, 110; England, 107; France, 7; Wales, 4; Scotland, 15; Canada, 9; Holland 8; Austria, 1; Isle of Man, 1; Spain, 2; Nova Scotia, 5; West Indies, 3; East Indies, 3; Sweden, 1; Havana, 1; Portugal, 1; unknown, 29. Total, 2,995.

ITEMS.—A small boy was drowned in a pond at the corner of Broadway and Flushing-avenue, yesterday, while at play with several companions.... Fifty caulkers were discharged at the Navy-yard on Saturday last. Cause—no work.... On Sunday night, the Police of the Second District made a descent upon the Sands-street House, and arrested the proprietor and several guests, who were amusing themselves at various games. Yesterday, the visitors were fined $1 each by Justice CORNWELL, and the proprietor was held to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house.... The piece of land known as Hempstead Commons embraces about 10,000 acres. The town officers propose to divide this equally between all the legal voters of the town after laying out streets, public squares, &c.

DISCHARGED.—A few days ago MONTGOMERY JONES and GEORGE O'BRIEN were committed to jail by Judge CULVER, of the City Court, for contempt of Court in having refused to answer certain interrogatories put to them. Yesterday they were brought before Judge MORRIS, of the County Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, when they were discharged, the Court deciding that they were illegally detained.

BROOKLYN SHIPPING.—During the month of July last, the Mayor granted permits to land the cargoes of 120 vessels, viz.: sugar and molasses 91, naval stores 42, railroad iron 6, salt 6, guano 4, hides and wool 11, palm oil and ivory 1, cotton 1, coffee 3, ballast 1, assorted cargoes 4.

CITY COURT DECISIONS.—The following decisions, recently made in this Court, were filed yesterday:

*Elizabeth Kenden vs. George Remsen, Sheriff.*—Retaxation of costs ordered and record to be amended in conformity with law. The rest of motion denied. No costs.

*William W. Huss and another vs. Ferdinand H. Beck.*—Case settled.

*Fanny B. Lawrence by her guardian vs. James N. Kiernan.*—Case settled.

*John Johnson vs. H. N. Conklin.*—Case settled.

*Ladia A. Tilley vs. Joseph Meats.*—Case settled on the bill of exceptions.

*William Robertson vs. John W. Healey and Stephen Leeky.*—Case settled.

*George Harper et al. vs. Balthazar Scheck.*—Motion by defendant's counsel to compel plaintiff to give security for costs. Order granted.

*Wm. Glehn vs. Jacob Meyers.*—The defendant was brought up for contempt in not appearing to answer certain interrogatories as to his property. He owed plaintiff a certain sum for rent and snatched a receipt for the whole amount, whereas he had only paid part. He was directed to come before the Court, but neglected to do so. He was therefore brought up on an attachment, adjudged guilty of contempt, and fined the amount of the debt with $30 costs. Fifteen days' time granted to pay.

Judge CULVER will hold a Special Term on the 27th of August—the last Saturday in the month.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

"THE GOOD FIGHT,"

An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader.

Price $3 a year; Two Copies to one address $5; Five Copies to one address, $11 25; Ten Copies to one address, $20.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

READE'S SPLENDID STORY,

And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the

FARMER AND GARDENER.

A Department which has become highly popular.

Price, $2 a year; Three Copies to one address, $5; Five Copies to one address, $8; Ten Copies to one address, $12; Twenty Copies to one address for $20. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

TERMS OF ALL OUR ISSUES—Cash invariably in advance. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

All letters to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

The TIMES Buildings is situated opposite the City Hall, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

### The Offal Disposed of at Last.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I reside on the eastern bank of the Hudson about twenty-five miles from the City. I observe, in coming to town in the morning, that the entire shore of the river is strewed with the putrifying offal from slaughter-houses, varied occasionally by dead dogs and cats.

Under what new arrangement is it that the offal and dead animals are thrown into the river, instead of being conveyed, as before, to Barren Island. Surely our worthy Mayor cannot be aware of this foul practice. It not only renders the river unfit for bathing and boating, but, if persevered in, may cause a pestilence to take root along its shores, and render traveling by the Hudson River Railroad not only disgusting, but unsafe.

I address these remarks to you, Messrs. Editors, firstly because yours is the journal of largest circulation and influence, and secondly, because I know it would be useless to invoke the aid of the Sage of Washington Heights, who looks down from under his brazen dome, at too great an elevation above the rest of humanity to be interested in any such small matter as this.

TAPPAUN.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**

ARE superior for all manufacturing purposes.
ARE more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
ARE capable of doing a greater variety of work.
ARE free from the faults of other machines.
ARE almost noiseless in their operations.
ARE much better and therefore worth more.
ARE perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
ARE cheaper because they earn more money.
ARE just the Machine for every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

**Grover & Baker's Celebrated** Noiseless Family Sewing Machines At reduced prices. Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway. Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

**Alexander McKenzie begs leave to inform his** friends and the public, that he has moved his Plumbing establishment from No. 341 4th-st., where he has been extensively engaged in all that appertains to the science and practice of plumbing, to the new building corner 4th and Mercer sts., where he has associated with him in business Mr. CHARLES H. O'HARA, whose reputation as a Plumber stands high with the trade.

Owners of country and city residences, where water can be obtained, by natural or artificial means, and want it properly applied, would do well to call upon the subscriber.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers of JANNISON'S PATENT DIAPHRAGM FILTER, the best and cheapest in the market.

McKENZIE & O'HARA,
No. 326 4th st.,
And No. 417 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

**Prince Imperial Champagne.** FROM DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France. A Wine of rare quality at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels, and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st., N. Y.

**Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!!!**—Union Port, Pelhamville, Wakefield, Mount Vernon, East, West and Central Mount Vernon, Fleetwood and all the property advertised by the *Comptroller* for non-payment of taxes, with the amount due on each lot can be seen at the office of WM. H. PRICE, Esq., No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th av., on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, where the same may be paid; also, a list of the Mount Vernon lots leased for village taxes July 16, 1859.

JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

**Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.** The only remedy in the whole world. GUARANTEED SURE TO EXTERMINATE Bugs, roaches, ants, moths, fleas, musquitoes, rats, mice, and all other vermin and garden insects. For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 613 Broadway. Sole agents A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., 141 William-st.

**Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS.** Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varicose veins, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

**Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines** Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced. WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

**Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.**—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

**Smithsonian House, Broadway.**—Conducted on the European plan. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors, $1 to $2. Meals as ordered.

**The Eureka Shuttle Sewing Machine.**—Price $50.—Office No. 489 Broadway. Local agents wanted in every city. Address D. J. LEVY, General Superintendent.

**One Dollar Only is Now Charged for a** course of lessons on our Sewing Machines. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

## MARRIED

GUNTHER—GEORGER.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 1, by his Honor the Mayor, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mr. F. FREDERICK GUNTHER to Miss JULIA GEORGER, both of this City.

## DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, at the New-York Hotel, on Monday, Aug. 1, at 7 o'clock A. M., ISAAC B. SMITH, in the 31st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., when the funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Stephen Smith, Esq., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral.

BITTER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 31, SUSAN A., daughter of Richard M. and Sarah Jane Bitter, aged 10 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 346 Spring-st.

MCGUIRE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 1, after a short illness, of congestion of the lungs, JULIA ANN, only daughter of John and Annie McGuire, in the 3d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her uncles, Patrick and Michael Begg, and John Cully, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 16 Centre st., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WHITEHEAD.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 1, Mrs. HANNAH WHITEHEAD, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 42 Downing st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Sunday, July 31, GEORGE TUCKER, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 253 West 31st st., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BIRDSALL.—In this City, on seventh day morning, July 30, very suddenly, WILLIAM BIRDSALL, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 197 Henry-st., on third day, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

SANDS.—In this City, on Sunday, July 31, DAVID SANDS, M. D., in the 47th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 6 East 17th st., on third day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cornwall, N. Y., for interment, where funeral services will be held at the meeting-house, on fourth day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

McCOTTER.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, Aug. 1, after a lingering illness, MARY ANN, youngest daughter of Richard McCotter, aged 21 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 162 Grand st., Williamsburgh.

HOOVER.—In Jersey City, on Friday, July 29, ELIZA, infant daughter of Joseph B. and Almy M. Hoover.

VONDY.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 1, CORNELIA STRATTEN, infant daughter of Dr. J. H. and Cornelia M. Vondy, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 130 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

BLAUVELT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, July 30, JOHN S. BLAUVELT, Esq., in the 55th year of his age.

KELLEY.—At West Point, on Sunday, July 31, EMILY KELLEY, wife of Eli Kelley, of this City.

The funeral will take place at Carmel, Putnam County, on Wednesday. The friends of the family desirous of attending will take the Harlem Railroad cars at 6:30 A. M.

ROBINSON.—At Newburg, on Sunday, July 31, SARAH FRANCES, wife of James A. Robinson, and daughter of John B. Kitching, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, at Bay Ridge, on Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Cars from Fulton and Hamilton av. Ferries run to the gate.

SECOR.—At New-Rochelle, on first day morning, July 31, WILLETT SECOR, in the 7[illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on third day (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The New-Haven Railroad cars leave 27th st., New-York, at 12:05 P. M.; returning, leave New-Rochelle at 4:[illegible] and 6:45 P. M.

McCHESNEY.—At Mariners' Harbor, S. I., on Sunday, July 31, MARY, relict of the late Nathaniel McChesney, deceased, of New-York.

Her funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, James McChesney, No. 469 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family, also of her sons, Robt. D., John and James, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

TURKISH LATAKIA TOBACCO, FOR MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Manufactured expressly for the London Clubs—a superior article for smoking. A fresh importation just received and FOR SALE TO THE TRADE, By TOMES, SON & MELVAIN, No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUCK'S NIAGARA HAS NEVER BE[illegible] [illegible] (except on one day) been seen by [illegible]. HOUCK'S NIAGARA has never [illegible] [illegible] in any way. [illegible] WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES. WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. Authorized by the Legislature with [illegible] Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

*Extra Class, No. 415, Aug. 1, 1859.*

41, 2, 11, 31, 34, 3, 71, 14, 63, 56, 75, 54, 20.

*Class No. 416, Aug. 1, 1859.*

64, 67, 78, 42, 10, 2, 74, 28, 47, 38, 76, 21, 15.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

*Class No. 413, Aug. 1, 1859.*

42, 77, 34, 23, 10, 9, 30, 15, 45, 46, 50, 2, 48.

*Class No. 414, Extra, Aug. 1, 1859.*

6, 2, 73, 7, 46, 44, 56, 59, 65, 45, 16, 37.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 41 Park row, New-York, Times Building.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

FARQUAR'S CALIFORNIA WINE OR BRANDY. Medicated with Peruvian bark, juniper, rhubarb, and other remedials. It is conscientiously recommended, being unadulterated juice of the grape, FOR NERVOUS, WEAK, DYSPEPTIC INVALIDS, for disorders of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver urinary, organs, &c. WEAK, DELICATE, YOUNG OR OLD FEMALES, are strengthened and invigorated by it. Quart bottles, $1; six in a box, $5. Sold at No. 6 Astor House, No. 523 Broadway, No. 182 Bowery, Hayes, Brooklyn. Depot No. 5 Varick-st.

PETER K. DEYO, ADVERTISING AGENT, OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING. Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Deyo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.*—N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN, NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GUNS, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY and SOAPS. Sole agents for { Westley Richard's Celebrated Guns, Eley's Caps Wadding and Cartridges, and Heiffor's Army Razors.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY. Circulation larger than all other works of the kind combined, and constantly on the increase. In consequence of the demand for APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE The publishers were compelled to put the second edition to press several days earlier than the usual time. In addition to other valuable information, THE AUGUST NUMBER CONTAINS A Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs and other places of fashionable resort throughout the United States, &c. A TIME INDICATOR, Representing by twenty-five dials the difference of time between the different cities of the United States. Also, London, England, &c. SEVENTY-FIVE RAILWAY MAPS, Representing the principal Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas, together with their connecting lines, stations, distances, &c. A LARGE STEEL PLATE MAP, Delineating the Railways in actual operation throughout the country, with figures upon the map referring to the page of the Guide where the Time Tables may be found. Railways and their Progress, New Inventions, Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel; New Time Tables to date, &c. PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. FOR sale by all Book and Periodical Agents, and by all the boys upon the cars throughout the United States and the Canadas. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

THE ONLY TRANSLATION AUTHORIZED BY THE AUTHOR AND PUBLISHED BY HIS CONSENT, AND PRONOUNCED BY THE ENGLISH PRESS AS MOST ADMIRABLE. THE ROMAN QUESTION. By E. ABOUT. TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH by H. C. COUPE. (Suppressed in France.) 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth.

*From the London Critic.* The translator has done his task as well as possible. He has entered heartily into his original, and the reader will soon understand why the writer desired to be beyond the reach of "the long arm of the Pope."

*From the London Times.* One of the most pungent productions of the day.

*From the London Daily News.* Intolerably witty and mercilessly truthful.

*From the Athenaeum.* M. About descends into the darkness, and seizes upon the Vulture of this National Prometheus.

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MOUNT VERNON. TO THE PUBLIC.—We respectfully ask your attention to our new brand of Mount Vernon Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco, which, in point of excellence, cannot be surpassed. It is manufactured from the best selected material in the market, which, for its quality, we challenge comparison with any other brand. The public have long wanted an article pure, without any of those admixtures of deleterious substances which so frequently contaminate chewing Tobacco. The Mount Vernon is devoted to the purchase and improvement of the home of Washington, and we respectfully ask that you should aid us in our enterprise. Sold by all dealers, and at the manufactory, No. 207 Duane-st. BARBER, PALMER & CO.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Dr. HOSTETTER'S celebrated Stomach Bitters have doubtless created as much sensation in the community for its remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines, but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters. Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick and require a medicine, try these Bitters. For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. Principal depôt, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING. This composition consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with the beautiful and imperishable mineral, Mica. It is elastic and flexible, and practically imperishable, and is the best, cheapest and most ornamental roofing in use. LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED, AND WARRANTED WATER-TIGHT. Specimens and the best of references can be seen at our office. JOSEPH DITTO & CO., General Office No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BLINDNESS. This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 182 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Bellew, Jersey City; O. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, And all Druggists. General Agents.

ST. CATHARINE'S MINERAL WATER Stands far ahead of all other medicines as a perfect cure of Gout, Rheumatism and diseases of the blood. See *Herald*, Monday, Aug. 1—a letter from the Springs will convince any one of the efficacy of this invaluable water. C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York. Price $3 per dozen.

SILVER WARE. TEA SETS, DINNER SERVICES, SPOONS, FORKS, &c., Ice Pitchers, Butter Coolers, Fruit Baskets, &c. Manufactured and for sale by WILLIAM FORBES, No. 377 Spring-st., Between Varick and Hudson.

CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES Consume all the gas arising from the consumption of coal, thus saving a large proportion of fuel. BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., Makers, No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.

ICE, ICE, ICE. 25 cents per hundred pounds, or $3 50 per ton, at the depôt of the Dutchess Ice Company, foot of North Moore-st., on and after Friday, July 22. N. B.—All who have wagons will find this an economical way of getting ice.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.—TILL THE discovery of my ONGUENT, could only be worn by those upon whom they grew naturally, but now my Onguent will force the beard to grow luxuriantly in six weeks without staining or injuring the skin. My Onguent is the invention of one of the most celebrated chemists in Europe, and has now been established seven years. It has been used by thousands, and always with success. Price, $1; sent by mail, post free, to any address. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER, POLISHER, paper-cutter, folder, and pencil-sharpener combined. Small, elegant, and most valuable in the counting-room, studio and school room. A rare chance for good agents. Address, with stamp, A. G. SHAVER, No. 126 Fulton-st., New-York.

LIFE DROPS, TRIED, TESTED AND proved by ten years' experience to be the [illegible] certain, safe and reliable medicine now before the [illegible] for CRAMPS, PAINS AND DIARRHEA. Prepared by TRALL & STOW, No. 42 Bowery. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

REPLATING AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having plated goods, such as baskets, coffee urns, tea sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated on short notice, at a moderate price, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

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...[illegible] the deal with D. ...

After Gov. Wise's nomination, I advocated his election with the pen, as well as in the capacity of ... [illegible] ... editorially or anonymously, ... [illegible] ... in getting a Federal office."

It is untrue that Mr. O. J. Wise ever threatened me ... [illegible] ... "continued my assaults upon his father" he would expose my conduct.

It is untrue that alleged assaults of mine upon Mr. ... [illegible] ... Augustus Tomlinson."

... [illegible] ... Since the Fall of 1854, I have ... [illegible] ... of any article whatever, editorially or otherwise, ... to Gov. Wise, and never one word against ...

... which were the ... of the late duel were of a political, and ... a personal nature, and their design and character were not correctly interpreted by those who believed that they had discovered in them anything ... [illegible] ... as it merits the coarse language ... by the Editor of the News, in referring to an affair of honor which has been terminated.

In performing a duty of self-vindication, I have made no further reference to private correspondence than was essentially necessary, and I feel no disposition to recur to it again, unless its publication should be required to substantiate my statements.

F. H. AYLETT.

New-Jersey Missionaries in China.—The M. E. ... Advocate for August, publishes several letters from Rev. S. L. Baldwin, of Newark, a missionary of the M. E. Church in China. He says the missionaries arrived at Shanghai on Feb. 24, ... days from New-York, and were warmly received by the missionaries there. The ground was covered with snow, which however soon dissolved and made ... They reached Fuh Chau on the 15th, and on the 20th Mr. and Mrs. Osman (also of Newark) separated from them and sailed for Amoy in the ... steamer. Those left at Fuh Chau immediately entered on their work, and hold ... partly in English and partly in Chinese. A letter from Rev. R. S. Maclay says "Mr. Baldwin and wife have taken possession of the house wanted for them by the mission, and are very comfortably situated. Dr. Wiswell boards with them while his own house is rebuilding. The Misses ... and Miss Potter, from Trenton, N. J., were preparing to occupy the house formerly occupied by Brother Gibson. They are happy, and enter on their ... and promising sphere of usefulness with good ... and hopefulness." These reinforcements have encouraged the missionaries there, and they think the work of the gospel will be rapidly spread in that benighted country under the present force.

## DRY GOODS.

... WINDOW-SHADES, CHURCH AND PRIVATE DWELLING SHADES made to order by KELTY BROS. & LUM, Manufacturers and Importers of Upholstery Goods, 291 BROADWAY, New-York. 291

[illegible] CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND ...—Users of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in connection with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States ... HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFBAUER, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren st., sole Agents in America for the sale of Giron Frère's celebrated "G F" brand VELVET RIBBONS. N. B.—A new scale of prices for August.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME. THIS DAY PUBLISHED: NINTH THOUSAND OF IDYLS OF THE KING. By Alfred Tennyson, D. C. L. 1 vol., 16mo, 75 cents. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston. Copies sent, post free, to any address in the United States, on receipt of price.

... ACCOUNT OF A SECRET SOCIETY in New-York, entitled the KAPPA LAMBDA ASSOCIATION, by ... M. D. For sale by ROSS..., at the Popular Library, No. 327 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., and by AUGUSTO BRENTANO, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Price $1.

## STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD. WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 6 Beekman-st., New-York. Also, an entirely new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet. Also, PATENT BEADED-BILL CAP. All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—Lithographs of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by ... & JANES, Stationers, 38 Fulton-st.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association No. 2 are hereby notified that the mortgage on the property in Wakefield has expired, and that unless immediate steps are taken to have it paid, the mortgage will be foreclosed and the property sold. A meeting will be held in Military Hall, in the Bowery, at the head of Spring-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock, to take action in the matter. JOHN COMMERFORD, President. Cornelius A. Cooran, Purchasing Trustee.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will commence its annual session, at the ... Hall Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Election of Grand Officers on Thursday. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Sec.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG. THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE. As imported from England, ... and bringing into condition all kinds of ... This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to E. THORLEY, depot No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 ... Testimonials sent free on application.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS. NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH. ... and packages of every description delivered in ... of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices ... Broadway, New-York, and New-York Times office, ... in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 ... South Ferry; No. 237 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. ... in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

... OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. ... best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING AND CHEAP. ONE SHILLING HAIR TONIC, HIGHLY PERFUMED, EQUAL TO ... FOR ONLY 12 CENTS. EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT. Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any ... at 25 cents. ... druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale ... Maiden-lane.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR ... Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in ... or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and ... purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by ... BLAKE, M. D., No. 589 Broadway, New-York. ... remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 12 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

WHAT CHEER YEAST CAKES.—WITH good flour and these yeast cakes, you can always have good, sweet, light and wholesome bread. ... [illegible] ... For sale by all the grocers, and at wholesale by E. W. SMITH, No. 536 Broadway. Be sure to ask for the What Cheer Cakes.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal. JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

HARRIS' PATENT CARPET SWEEPERS, ... best sweeper in use. The carpets are swept thoroughly clean, no dust ... by no possibility can it injure the carpet. For sale by E. W. SMITH, No. 536 ...

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET, ... NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS, ONLY $3 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY, BETWEEN ONE AND TWO o'clock, in going from Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the ... cars to Fulton Ferry, from thence to Broadway, through Fulton-st., New-York, a lady's small GENEVA WATCH, with ... engraved in small blue letters on the case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at J. R. MACKAY'S, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

[illegible]

## INSTRUCTION.

... FEMALE INSTITUTE ... A family boarding school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. ... [illegible] ... Terms, from $180 to $250 a year; Fall Session commences ... in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bayne, American Exchange Bank ... Broadway, and Cedar-st.; ... Bookstore, No. ... Broadway, or address the Principal. ROBERT BOLTON.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 630 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 4 P. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

## TEACHERS.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF THE SCIENCE OF Chemistry would like a situation as teacher and lecturer on the Natural Sciences in an educational institution, or as superintendent in a manufacturing or wholesale druggist establishment. He has been engaged in delivering public lectures, and has been connected for many years with the superintendence of schools in one of the largest towns in Massachusetts. Satisfactory references furnished. Address Box No. 4,416 New-York Post-office.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as teacher of the common and higher English branches and Latin, in a seminary in the City or country. Has no objection to going South. Has taught with success both West and East during the past five years, and can bring the best of testimonials. Up to August 3, a personal interview in New-York City can be had, and yet after that time all communications will still be noticed. Address, with full particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 132 Times Office.

A GERMAN LADY, EDUCATED IN FRANCE, having many years of experience in teaching French, German and music (instrumental) in families and schools, both in Europe and America, desires to meet with a family who would consider instruction in the above-named branches an equivalent for board. She would also accept a situation as teacher in a first-class seminary in the country. South preferred. Liberal salary expected. The highest references given and required. Address Y. Z., Union square Post office.

ACCOMPLISHED TEACHERS WANTED—For the following positions; personal interviews preferred: 2 professors of piano, guitar, violin and singing; 3 ladies for piano, guitar and singing; 2 French piano and singing; one of German and music; 2 professors of mathematics. Also, many others. Salaries $400, $600, $800, $1,000, $1,200. Apply at the American School Institute, SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway. References, Wm. Hall & Son, Mason Bros., N. Y.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS, by a lady from England, of great experience. In addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French, grammatically and conversationally, Italian, Music and Singing. The South preferred. The highest references offered. Address Z. Z., Station F., Post-office.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN, WHO is an experienced and successful teacher, and having children of his own to educate, desires an eligible position in some literary institution, or, he will open a first-class school in a favorable location. Address A. M., Box No. 148 Times Office, for one week. Best of reference given and required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOVERNESS well qualified to give a thorough English education in all its branches; must be fully capable also of teaching French, drawing and painting. A competent and experienced governess will receive a liberal compensation. Address, with name, reference and where an interview may be had, H., Box 1,502 N. Y. Post office.

TEACHER.—A LADY, EDUCATED IN ENGLAND, highly qualified and experienced in teaching English, French (which she speaks fluently,) Music and Italian, wishes a situation as governess. No objection to go South. The highest references given. Address MINNA, Post-office, Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WITH HIGH TESTIMONIALS and some experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school or family to teach the English branches, French and music. Apply to F. J. ROSFORD, Esq., No. 47 William-st.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS. MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE, By C. A. Orvis.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, By E. H. Vanderlip & Son.

VERMONT HOUSE, By George E. Stone.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.

There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY in the beautiful village of Nyack, having a few spare rooms, would take two or three small families to board for the Summer season. The house is nearly new and is beautifully situated, it having a fine view of the Hudson River. The location is healthy, it being just far enough from the thronged part of the village to make it pleasant and comfortable. Nyack is easy of access, there being three steamboats plying there daily; also steam ferry boat in connection with the boats and railroads on the other side of the river. There is accommodation for horses, should any one wish to keep their carriage. Terms moderate. Address a note to A. T., Box No. 180 Times Office, which will receive prompt attention.

SUMMER RESORTS.—SEA BATHING AT Deal, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding-house of the subscriber is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, with abundance of shade; is easy of access, steamers leaving foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River, daily for Long Branch, thence by stage to Deal. For reference apply to John Baker, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. WM. HATHAWAY, Long Branch Post-office, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WITHIN THREE MINUTES OF NEW-YORK.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at reasonable terms, by applying to Mrs. CADMUS SHERWOOD, Bergen, New-Jersey. References exchanged. Persons will be directed by the stage agent, Jersey City Ferry.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, South Orange, N. J., near railroad dépôt, only one hour from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; beautiful location, pure air, spring water and baths. Carriages to meet cars. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 5:10, and 6:40 P. M. CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THREE or four desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE WANTED BY a gentleman, wife, three or four children and servant, in a healthy part of the country, and with a social family. Terms moderate. Address, Box No. 1715 Post-office, New York City. One or two other families, if convenient, would like to accompany them.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AS A SUMMER RESORT.—This elegant establishment will be open for boarders until Sept. 6. A few choice apartments for families may be secured by early application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Nyack, on the Hudson.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—The Far Rockaway House is open for the reception of visitors. The location of Far Rockaway, commanding both the sea and bay, and but two hours from New-York, is second to none on the sea shore.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD WITH a large, well-furnished room on second or third floor, can be had in a strictly private family in 21st-st., near 6th av.; rooms have gas, hot and cold water, and would be let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 146 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE gentlemen may be obtained on reasonable terms in the newly fitted-up house No. 41 9th st., near 5th av. Inquire from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Also, the front basement will be let, with or without board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, living in a delightful location, would let one or two rooms with partial board. Terms, $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 307 Clinton-st., opposite Christ Church.

BOARD WANTED—WITH ONE LARGE FURNISHED room and pantry, for a gentleman and wife. Location not below 4th-st. Would make a permanent arrangement if price is moderate and location satisfactory. Best of references given and required. Address ALFRED, Box No. 1431 Post-office, or Box No. 130 Times Office for two days.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—FINE AIRY SUITES of rooms on the first and second floors, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 25th-st., corner of Broadway, opposite Madison Park and Worth monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. A fine healthy location for Southern families. Reference required.

IN HOUSTON-STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL, one or two gentlemen can obtain a large, handsome, nicely furnished room. Price, $4 per week, or $6 50 each with partial board. Gas and bath. References exchanged. Address R. S., Box No. 138 Times Office.

A YOUNG GRADUATE, NOW A LAW Student, desires permanent Board in a first-class private family. Room, Breakfast and Dinner, at $6 a week. A front room not desirable. Must be above 8th and below 18th-st. The best references given. Address BETHLEHEM, Box No. 2121 P. O.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—... NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st., or No. ... East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

[illegible]

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART Protestant girls, as good cook, will assist with washing, ... and as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at ... [illegible] ... Protestants and others, with good reference, can be obtained for City and country. Families supplied, one year for $3; six months, $2. A lady in attendance. Fifty smart Protestant girls wanted immediately. Three months' situations given for 50 cents.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NATIVE OF Dublin, who is lately from the old country, as nursery governess or children's maid; advertiser has been employed for several years as teacher, which the testimonials she has brought with her will certify. Can cut out and make children's frocks in the neatest manner; also fancy knitting and crochet; is a member of the Episcopal Church; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home in this very fine country. Address C. H., Box No. 112 Times Office.

WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISH PROTESTANT girls, situations in a private family, one for general housework, is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; are both girls of the highest respectability and of strictly reliable habits, and know how to appreciate a good home. Will go together or separate as may be desired, and can give first-rate references from their late employers. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well. Also, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid, waiter, or seamstress and nurse. Both would do general housework, separately; no objection to the country; best references; wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 810 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUATION as cook; is an excellent cook; understands all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would wish to engage in a private family; can produce the best of City references as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 15th-st., over the store, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE girls, sisters, who are really most desirable servants, situations either in New-York or Brooklyn; one as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; are really most efficient and highly respectable girls. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper, by a strictly conscientious and trustworthy female, in a Seminary or Institution; understands housekeeping thoroughly; or in a private family where trust and confidence are required; advertiser can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call or address W. Y., No. 186 Clinton-st., cor. of Baltic-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, pies, and biscuit; also, a very neat and obliging girl, who is an excellent waiter and chambermaid, or nurse and plain sewer; has lived in City and country. Apply at No. 373 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 742 2d-av., third floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; understands baking, pastry, meats and poultry; assists with the washing and ironing; wages $8 or $9. Also a girl of 15 to mind a baby, wait on a lady, and assist with light chamberwork; wages $3. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, baker of bread, pies and plain cakes; can make several kinds of desserts; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to do cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. Call at No. 301 6th av., near 28th st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as seamstress; understands all kinds of children's dresses; would take care of a baby and do its washing, and make herself generally useful; has no objection to country or city; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 East 21st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to assist with children or make herself generally useful. Best of City reference from her last situation. Call at No. 353 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 31 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, with the best of references, a situation as wet nurse in a first-class family in New-York. Call at No. 196 Bleecker-st., for three days, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. No objection to traveling.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, HONEST AND WILLING girl, a situation as general houseworker, City or country; can cook well; is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is well recommended. Apply at No. 44 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a very neat, economical girl, not afraid of work, and will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; also, by one as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; has City reference. Inquire at No. 53 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash, and iron, or do chamberwork and washing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country, with a family. Call at No. 123 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY UPRIGHT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as excellent plain cook and baker, or would go as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins in the best style; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 231 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, fine washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid; best of references. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY, BY two young German girls, (sisters,) who speak English fluently, to do chamber or light housework. Apply at No. 80 Norfolk-st., in the cigar store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a wet nurse; baby one month old. Call at No. 89 6th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook in a respectable family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 36 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN LADY of refinement and respectability, desires to obtain a situation as a lady's companion and housekeeper, or as a family dressmaker; would not object to the instruction of children; a permanent home more the object than compensation; would leave the City, or would travel with a family. Communications addressed to M. M. B., Chatham-square Post-office, for one week, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—A PERSON OF FIRST-rate standing in mercantile business, and A No. 1 would like to make some arrangement with some dry goods house to become their traveling agent, and can produce the very best of references that are entirely satisfactory. Any one desirous to employ a person that is invaluable will address THOMAS JONES, Box No. 126 Times Office, where an interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, gardener or groom; understands his business very well; good reference; no objections to the country. Also, a situation by a young man, as coachman and gardener, milk cows and farming generally; both are willing and able to work; wages not so much an object as a home. Call, or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; the man as coachman or gardener, or would take the charge of a small farm; the woman as cook, washer, and ironer, is a good baker; can give good reference as to character, sobriety, and industry; both are fully competent to fill their situations. Address J. D., Box No. 104 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS SIX years' experience as book keeper and general manager of wholesale and commission business, and who has a wide State and Western acquaintance, wishes a permanent situation. Can give the best City and country references as to integrity and ability. Address S. L. G., Box No. 120 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener or groom; understands the entire charge of horses; best of reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call or address No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED PROTESTANT young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well, is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to work and make himself useful to his employer. Call at No. 378 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED man, who is a practical gardener, lately from England; he can give excellent testimonials of character and competency from his last situation, which he held thirteen years. Address C. O., care of Mr. JOHN BOYCE, No. 10 Montgomery-st., Albany, New-York.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a situation, by a lad 16 years of age; salary ... [illegible] ... Address HARDWARE, Box No. ... Times Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF respectability, who desires to make some permanent arrangement with some house in a wholesale dry goods or grocery business; the applicant is a thorough business and energetic man, and can produce the highest recommendations as to honesty, capability, &c. Any one wanting such a person that they can place the most implicit confidence in, and one that would study the interest of their concern, will address A. M. [illegible], Box No. 110 Times Office, where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF respectability who has had long experience and is perfectly familiar with the wholesale dry goods and grocery business, wishes to make an arrangement with some house where he can make himself very useful and give entire satisfaction to his employers. The references as to character, ability, &c., are all A No. 1, and a line addressed to W. [illegible], Box No. 135 Times Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DESIRES a situation as coachman and groom. He understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses. Age 32. He has driven both private and public in town and country, for the past 10 years. He is a first-class groom and a good driver, and has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give first-class references. Can be seen at his present employer's stables, No. 126 East 18th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who is practically acquainted with all branches of the business, as his letters of recommendation will fully satisfy any gentleman in want of an experienced gardener, &c.; no objection to take charge of a farm with the garden department. A note addressed to INDUSTRY, in care of McIlvain & Young, seed-store, No. 9 John st., will be attended to for three days. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, a Scotchman, as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of both young and old horses, and can show the highest of recommendations from the best of families, both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety, carefulness, &c.; no objection to the country. A note addressed to W. H., Box No. 133 Times Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH SEVENTEEN years of age, in a lawyer's office, or at any respectable occupation which offers him the opportunity to earn a living and make some progress. Will endeavor to render himself as useful to his employer as possible. Can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to good character and steadiness. Address W. W. S., care of T. Page, Rahway, N. J., directing him where to call.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, TRUSTWORTHY man as a teamster, or to work in a store; is a good, plain writer and willing to make himself useful; has been among horses since his boyhood. Can show the best of recommendations from his late employer. By addressing a note to W. ROBERTS, No. 124 East 26th-st., it will be punctually attended to for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, (German, speaks English well,) a situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly; no objections to the country. Can give the best references as to integrity and ability; has lived several years with the last employer; left on account of his going to Europe. Address J. S., Box No. 107 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARDWORKING, sober and well-disposed German Protestant young man; he is a good farmer, can drive and take care of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener, is able and willing to work and make himself useful. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 216 Bowery.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTS a situation; has no family whatever; the man as coachman, his wife as laundress or cook in a small family; have the best of City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 202 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION in a store as salesman, collector or otherwise; a good writer and correspondent. Salary moderate; four years' character for integrity, &c. Address S., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as plain gardener. He also understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver, and can make himself generally useful around. Address R. F., Box No 205 Times Office.

WANTED.—TWO BOYS WANT PLACES—ONE 16, the other 14; can write a good hand, and can be well recommended. A Lawyer's office preferred. Pay no object. Address Box No. 210 Times Office.

TO IMPORTERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A young man aged 28 years, married, and a Protestant, wishes a situation as porter or shipping clerk, or any place where a thorough knowledge of shipping would be required; is used to hard work, and would make himself generally useful in such a situation; has excellent references. Address, through Boyd's City Post, HENRY WARD, No. 818 Canal-st.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GROOM, A LAD OR YOUNG MAN (white or colored,) who has been brought up among horses and who is fond of a horse, to live in a gentleman's family permanently; must understand his business well. Any one who would be content with moderate wages and a good home will find this a very desirable and comfortable situation. American or English preferred. None need apply but such as can give the most satisfactory recommendations. Address, stating all particulars, E. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

Office Panama Railroad Company, New-York, July 28, 1859.

WANTED—THREE FOREMAN TRACKLAYERS, and one blacksmith. None need apply unless they can bring recommendations from previous employers. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO UP THE North River; must be a thorough groom, and understand his business in every part; an Englishman preferred. Also, a waiter and coachman, to go to Newport. All must be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a hall-boy wanted in a hotel.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with money, to attend the ticket-office of a first class entertainment, about starting West. One who can loan his employer $100, on good security, for a few weeks, can have a steady situation at $10 per week and expenses paid. Call on Mr. SECOR, No. 569 Broadway, Room No. 3.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; one that understands cutting and fitting dresses and all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 67 East 28th-st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OF age, in an importing house of millinery goods; he must write a good hand and reside with his parents. Apply at No. 62 Walker st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY IN A PRINTING-OFFICE; one acquainted with the business. Apply after 10 A. M., at KAROB'S, Printer, No. 13 Ann-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WANTED FOR A FEW MONTHS.—Ample security and a large bonus will be paid for the loan. The money is required to extend a highly profitable manufacturing business, which cannot have any competition. A privilege will be also granted to the lender of becoming interested in the business at any time before the maturity of the loan. The above offers a rare opportunity for a gentleman to place his son in a permanent and constantly increasing business which is not subject to the usual vicissitudes of trade. Address, with real name, H. J. B., Box No. 4,680 Post-office, New-York.

$10,000 WANTED AS ADDITIONAL Capital. This amount is wanted in manufacturing an article, the only one of the kind in this country, the sale of which is large and constantly increasing, and for cash or short credit. The profits great, and the invested capital can be doubled every 90 days, with no risk. The business already established in this city on a small scale. The best reference given and required. For further particulars address, THOMAS BELL, Box, No. 112 Times Office.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE of a first class hotel, situated in one of the most flourishing towns in Connecticut, and on the main railroad route from New-York to Boston. House well furnished, and doing a good business. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon, as the owner has other business. Inquire at the American Hotel, Jersey City, or at the Meriden House, Meriden, Conn.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C. E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class dining saloon, with bar and lunch counter for sale. It is an old established house and is now doing a good business. The present proprietor having another place, is desirous of disposing of this one. Price $8,000. Apply at No. 81 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $8,000 TO $15,000, for the manufacture of staple articles, of ready sale for cash. The business is well established, and can double its capital annually. Or, the present owner will sell out if preferred. Direct Box No. 2,751 Post-office, with real name and address.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—If you have a few hundred or a few thousand dollars to invest in business, don't fail to call and see the best chance yet ever offered to make money, at No. 285 Canal-st., New-York. For particulars apply to J. V. TIBBETS.

$1,000.—THIS AMOUNT WILL SECURE a partnership in a respectable business, which yields very large profits. Address, with name and references, ENTERPRISE, for three days, Box No. 150 Times Office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—NEAR EIGHTH-AV, well fenced, planked and shedded; brick office and stables, everything complete; capable of doing a business of 5,000 tons; terms moderate. For an interview, address COAL YARD, Box No. 133 Times Office.

HENRY GETTY WANTS A SMART, ACTIVE business man, with $4,000 or $5,000 capital, to enable him to fill his orders and extend the manufacture of his patent faucets. Apply at the Factory, 97 Cliff-st.

## AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. BONE DUST. FISH GUANO. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO. In quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE—MADE BY J. Stephenson. To be seen at T. Reeve's livery stable, No. 24 East 12th-st. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, India-rubber Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

TEAM FOR SALE.—TWO HORSES, TRUCK and harness, in good condition. Apply this day only, at ... MILLER, No. 185 Fulton-st.

## FOR SALE.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. 4 on 118th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. 5 on 122d st., between 2d and 3d avs. ... on 124th-st., and 12 on 125th st., adjoining, between 2d and 3d avs., and three on 3d-av., south-east corner 127th st. Apply to E. S. DUNCOMB, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT, NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 52d-st. and 5th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; ... rooms, with all the modern improvements. Also, Nos. 273 and 275 Bleecker-st., three stories, with stores on the lower floor. ... [illegible] ... Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 55th and 56th sts., 6th av.; cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 32.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND SITUATED between 10th and 11th avs. and 59th and 60th sts., in good condition for building, being 500 feet on 59th-st. and 500 feet on 60th-st., and within two blocks of the Central Park. The Common Council are now making improvements in regulating, paving and laying curb and gutter on the streets, and flagging the sidewalks in the vicinity. The above plot will be sold reasonable if application be made soon to BENJ. JONES, corner of Broadway and West 46th st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND IN THE Ninth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, fronting on 16th-av. and 18th and 19th sts.; being 200 feet on 16th-av., 267 feet 8 inches on 18th-st., and 261 feet 4 inches on 19th st. The ground is beautifully situated, and well adapted for building purposes, and will be sold reasonable if application be made soon to THOMAS MACY, ELAM & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 2d-av., New York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses, with all the modern improvements; basement and three stories high, with an average of four feet between ceiling and roof of third story. This is a class of houses long needed, being full front, well located and first-class, on Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Inquire on the premises.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET LOT FOR SALE.—Between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire at No. 12 Platt-st., up-stairs.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, that splendid country seat in the village of Rockland, on the west side of the Hudson River, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, containing nearly four acres of land, with a splendid grove of locust, chestnut, hickory, oak and various kinds of fruits, and excellent well of the purest mountain water. On it is a large house, just finished in good style, all by days' work, containing fourteen rooms, walls hard finished, with double verandah; standing high, overlooking the whole village, the Hudson River, and surrounding country for many miles. Any gentleman in want of a healthy and quiet home, amid the beautiful Palisades, will do well to call and see it before purchasing elsewhere, as such valuable locations are seldom offered for sale. Price $6,000. Can be reached twelve times by North Jersey and Hudson River railroads and steamboats. Inquire at the office of G. T. DICKINSON, corner Barclay and West sts., New-York, or at the store of W. VAN SCRIVER, near the premises. ALBERT W. PAGE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY located at Astoria, L. I., on the banks of the East River, facing Hell Gate; house 42x36, two stories and attic; lot 100 feet front on the river by about 325 feet deep; well furnished with shade trees of large size and well stocked with the choicest varieties of pear trees, ... trees, grape vines and small fruits. The house is ... five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and commands a view of the East River extending three miles immediately in front. An opportunity to secure so desirable a situation is seldom offered. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for the term of five years or longer. Apply to E. MILLS, Esq., Astoria, or to A. O. WHITTEMORE, 38 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE or exchange for City or town property, or merchandise would be taken in part payment, situated only ... miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie railroad, of about forty acres of land. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, newly furnished, with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses, stable, barn, henneries, ice-house (filled) are all new and well arranged. Also, the stock, horses, oxen, cows, &c. &c.; carriages, wagons, and all necessary implements; location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars, inquire at the auction-rooms, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Elizabeth City, New-Jersey, with two lots of ground. Consists of a new 2½ story frame house, with a two-story extension and a kitchen attached; the house is finished in the best of style, marble mantels, gas pipes, &c., and will be found a desirable residence for a private family. Terms easy. Would be let to a desirable tenant. Apply to T. P. SPENCER, Lafayette-st., Elizabeth City, or to STEPHEN A. SPENCER, No. 201 Broad st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNTRY seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; a fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 680 Post-office.

FOR SALE, FOR $2,325—A NEAT TWO-story frame dwelling in Freehold, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, with eight rooms and kitchen, five minutes walk from railroad dépôt; fare 50 cents to New-York; churches and superior schools convenient; chills unknown; taxes light; water good; trees, vines, &c., with a large yard in good condition; possession immediately. BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

TO RENT AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A new house, containing 12 rooms and large cellar, with barn, garden, and six acres of land partly under cultivation. The location is fine and very healthy. It is near the railroad dépôt. There are ten trains daily to and from New-York. Part of the furniture and stock will be disposed of cheap. Apply immediately to S. LYON, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New York.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA—A COTTAGE and one acre of ground, (the residence of the late John R Peters;) desirably located, near the Springs and hotels; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. DURKEE, opposite United States Hotel, Saratoga, or to GEO. C. PETERS, No. 207 West 23d-st., New-York.

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME house, 11 rooms with stable and carriage house, with two acres of ground, with fruit and shade trees, about one mile from the village, for sale on easy terms, or would be rented at a nominal rent for balance of the year. Apply to J. W. MACAULAY, No. 64 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, an elegant country residence in Westchester County, 12 miles from Madison-square, with four to five acres. The house is large and new, finely surrounded with shade trees and the necessary out buildings. Address note to Box No. 134 Yonkers Post-office.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order; also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish pond, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 32x115, house 28x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 32.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN F. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

## FARMS.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL AND FARM, IN Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad dépôt at Madison. The mill is new, has two run of burr stones, is in perfect order, with excellent water power. The farm contains 116 acres good land, with about 12 acres of oak timber upon it. For particulars, apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York, or to R. BEAUPLAND, at Madison, N. J.

STANFORD, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—A farm of about 50 acres, in the highest state of cultivation; new house and new out buildings of every description; every variety of fruit, grapes, &c., will be sold cheap if applied for soon, or will exchange for Brooklyn or New York property, or an improved Western farm. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 8.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIDENCES, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 160 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from dépôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

$100,000 OF MICHIGAN PINE LANDS, a choice selection, in the best lumbering district in the State, and convenient to the Chicago market, to exchange for merchandise or New-York property. Address A. W., Room No. 148 Merchants' Hotel.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC by parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them, as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT. New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OWNERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron doors and ...; courtyard and office railing; ... and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone. JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 35 to 37 Goerck-st., New-York. ... [illegible] ... iron work of Daily Times Building ... Union Bank, Nos. ... Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times vault, ... vault, ... and Broadway vault, &c. N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

RAILROAD IRON.—TWO THOUSAND TONS Erie pattern, 56 pounds per linear yard. Also, 1500 tons 60 pounds per yard. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 18 Wall-st.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 213 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, ... &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

D. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## TO LET.

TO LET—THE OFFICES OF THE ... [illegible] ... at the Times Office.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE property ... [illegible] ... New-York.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. ... Broadway ... [illegible] ... W. TAYLOR, No. ... Broadway, or to ... TAYLOR ...

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 80 WILLIAM-ST. ... [illegible] ... M. J. GILHOOLY, No. ... Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich ... [illegible] ... Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE IMMEDIATE vicinity of Union square ... [illegible] ... STEPHEN ... Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., up stairs; or Box No. 1,... Post office.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place ... [illegible] ... in the Bible House ...

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—... [illegible] ... Apply to G. C. & H. M. PARSONS, No. ... Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. ... Lexington-av., and furniture for sale on account of death in the family; rent low. Inquire of ... No. 87 Bowery, or upon the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 10 Walker-st.; house newly fitted up, with a good show window; is a good location for business. Rent low. Inquire on the premises, of M. DORAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. ... Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

STORE ... [illegible]

## MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or impaired by ... [illegible] ... Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., ... doors below MacDougal, New-York. ... free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and at APOTHECARIES' HALL, Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord of Paris, and also of Professors ... and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, ... at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors ... of Broadway ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES OR MALES are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. ... No. 192 Fulton-st., ... Broadway ... Brooklyn ...

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first ... [illegible]

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class ... [illegible] ... CHAS. MILLER ...

DR. MAGNUS' LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and ... [illegible]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 20th edition. ... [illegible] ... three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS ... [illegible]

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE ... [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—... [illegible] ... Address Dr. THIERS, ... West 26th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—THE never-failing remedy ... [illegible] ... 111 6th-av. $1 per bottle.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—... [illegible] ... PYNE & CO. ...

## DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE ... LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... For sale by E. W. SMITH ...

## FINANCIAL.

### CIRCULAR.

Office of Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co. (Eastern Division,) No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, July 18, 1859.

[illegible] ... EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

### JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. [illegible] Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT [illegible] Belgium, Italy, Spain, Germany, Portugal, Russia, Switzerland, Sweden. Also at Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c. &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, at short or sight, for sale in sums to suit.

### DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO., No. 25 Pine-st. [illegible] The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand. SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST. New-York, July 18, 1859. This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT. Payable on demand. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 54 Wall-st. Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

EUGENE THOMSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 33 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Tables of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—AT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Ridge Mining Company, of Ontonagon County, Mich., held this day, it was resolved to sell their mine and all their property in said county. The mine is in good working condition, with the stationary engines attached, viz: One hoisting engine, and one stamping engine, with twelve heads, and room sufficient to attach eight head more with the latter engine; there is a good saw-mill in the same building. This Company owns 680 acres, and has buildings enough to accommodate a large force of men. For further information, inquire of the subscriber. Proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received until MONDAY, the 15th of August next. JOSHUA HANNA, Secretary. Pittsburgh, July 22, 1859.

Office of the Great Western Railroad Company, of 1859, No. 34 William-st. New-York, July 28, 1859. NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST AUGUST next, on the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company. J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co., Cleveland, July 7, 1859. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 46 Wall-st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board, F. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

Office Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, Cleveland, July 16, 1859. NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th day of July until the 10th day of August. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company Treasurer's Office, New-York, July 25, 1859. THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE August 1, 1859, on all classes of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender, at the Corn Exchange Bank on and after that day. WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company are hereby notified that, by a resolution of the Board of Managers an installment of Two and a Half Dollars per share is required to be paid to the Treasurer, or his assistant, at their office, in Wilkesbarre, by the 15th day of September next, and if not paid within thirty days after that time the stock will be forfeited. GEO. M. HOLLENBACK, Treasurer. W. S. Gemmill, Assistant Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at their office on the 10th of August next. The interest on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on the 1st of August, on the presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank. C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

Ocean Bank, New-York, July 29, 1859. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, July 28, 1859. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 8th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 8th August next inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Cor. 26th-st. and 4th-av.—New-York, July 26, 1859.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

Office of the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co., 3d-av. cor. 9th-st., New-York, July 29, 1859. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to Aug. 1. By order. W. H. [illegible], Secretary.

Office of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Co., Cleveland, July 21, 1859. INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of Coupons to Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

Office of St. Nicholas Insurance Co., No. 20 Merchants' Exchange, July 12, 1859. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 8th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 25 till Aug. 8. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

Office Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, July 26, 1859. INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, July [illegible], 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the [illegible] day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. New-York, July 8, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. [illegible], Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 30, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., payable to the shareholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Bank of the Republic, New-York, July 29, 1859. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, has this day been declared, payable MONDAY, Aug. 1. ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Aug. 1 on the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Broadway Bank. J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The transfer books will be closed till Aug. 8. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

## FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of Introduction to be had to persons visiting Europe, to our house in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c. H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 23 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX, NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER, No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET, Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Aug. 1 on the Extension Income Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. On all future coupons to attach Extended Coupons to these Bonds the August Coupons will be retained and the amount remitted in cash. Parties desiring Coupons attached will forward Bonds by United States Express to the undersigned at Cleveland, Ohio, at the expense of the Company, when Coupons will be added and the Bonds returned in like manner. HENRY WICK, Treasurer.

TO GAS-CONSUMERS AND GAS-LIGHT AND WATER COMPANIES.—THE AMERICAN GAS-LIGHT JOURNAL, second number, is this day published, containing capital and value of shares of 297 Gas-Light Companies, representing thirty-four million dollars; experiments in the deterioration of gas, and other scientific articles; history of the Croton Aqueduct and other water works, and statistics of the Public Health. Price $3 per annum. JOHN P. MURRAY & CO., Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing [illegible] companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 66 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York, July 26, 1859.—A dividend of (5) Five per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 1 next. T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

New-York, July 25, 1859. MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

## INSURANCE.

### METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL ......$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

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| JOSEPH B. VARNUM, | HENRY V. BUTLER, |
| LEONARD APPLEBY, | JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., |
| FRED'K H. WALCOTT, | JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr., |
| WILLIAM K. STRONG, | BOWES R. McILVAINE, |
| MOSES TAYLOR, | GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, |
| JAMES O. SHELDON, | JOHN C. HENDERSON, |
| DANIEL PARISH, | LORRAIN FREEMAN, |
| GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, | EDWARD MACOMBER, |
| MARTIN BATES, Jr., | WATSON E. CASE, |
| DUDLEY B. FULLER, | CHARLES E. APPLEBY, |
| CHARLES L. VOSE, | SAM'L D. BRADFORD, Jr. |

WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary. Eugene C. Rathbone, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST., New-York, June 24, 1859. TENTH DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

### CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL ......$250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

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| HUGH LAING, | NOAH S. HUNT, |
| EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, | THOMAS SMULL, |
| CHAS. E. SWORDS, | J. H. RANSOM, |
| JOHN PENFOLD, | GEO. A. TOWNSEND, |
| JOHN COMPTON, | DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, |
| D. HENRY HAIGHT, | U. J. SMITH, |
| JOSEPH LAWRENCE, | ALFRED WILLIS, |
| LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, | SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, |
| SILAS BRONSON, | ALVE E. LAING, |
| A. R. ENO, | ROBERT M. BRUCE, |
| JOHN WATSON, | J. S. BOYD, |
| JOSEPH W. CORLIES, | A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE, |
| SAMUEL WILLETS, | LAWRENCE TURNURE, |
| S. T. NICOLL, | HENRY S. LEVERICH, |
| GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., | J. H. HOLCOMB. |

HUGH LAING, President. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

## AUCTION SALES.

J. W. Porter, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, 3 suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with earl and solid pearl keys, one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 218 West 14th-st. J. W. PORTER will sell THIS DAY, August 2, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, 2 superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs in rich satin and tapestry, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining room and Chamber Furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in haircloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oilcloth, stair carpets, &c.

John J. Rennie, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND Mahogany Furniture at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock at the residence of Geo. Ammerman, Esq., No. 62 West 26th-st., near 6th av. Rosewood piano forte, mother of pearl keys, City maker, fully guaranteed, parlor suites covered with satin damask; also one suite in velvet moquet, velvet carpets, pier mirrors, lace curtains, etageres, oil-paintings, bookcases, escretoire, encoigneurs, sideboards, centre tables, marble tops. Also all of the dining room, chambers, nursery, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

A. H. Hinen, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT and costly Household Furniture. A. H. HINEN will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the private residence No. 61 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, rosewood parlor suites, 7-octave piano forte, stool and cover, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, oil-paintings, vases, clocks, mirrors, extension dining table, glass and China ware, &c.; bureaus, sofas, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, &c. Also an excellent assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, bookcases, extension dining tables, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large invoice of fine gold and silver watches, brooches and ear-rings in sets, bracelets, chains, lockets, rings, &c., &c., in lots to suit the trade. Every article warranted to agree with the catalogue, and to be sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

Henry T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—ALL THE CONTENTS of the elegant residence No. 30 7th-st., near 2d-av., consisting of rosewood parlor suites, looking glasses, in gilt frames, with cornices to match, etageres, centre and side tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, crockery, glass ware, &c., &c.; piano forte, a superior instrument, City made. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES boots, shoes and brogans, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a very desirable catalogue of Fall and Winter boots and shoes, to which we call special attention of city and country dealers.

J. & H. Bartlett, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND earthenware on TUESDAY, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st. Regular weekly sale day by J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers, a large and choice stock of best goods, in lots to suit retailers. Sale peremptory for cash.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

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## SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60. Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ......$130. Second Cabin Passage ......75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ......$110. Second Cabin Passage ......60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax. PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang. ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar. ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow. ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13. ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20. CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27. AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, August 3. EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10. PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, August 17. ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted. FARE. Cabin to Philadelphia ......$2 10. Cabin to Cape May ......3 00. Steerage to Philadelphia ......1 50. No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1. DELAWARE, John H. [illegible], Commander. BOSTON, Orrin [illegible], Commander. KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander. One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, free of commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ¼ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers." Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage ......$15 | Deck ......$6. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. Adams Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, August 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

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| To New Orleans ...... | $39 75 | To Augusta, Ga. ...... | $20 00 |
| To Mobile, Ala. ...... | 35 00 | To Atlanta, Ga. ...... | 23 00 |
| To Montgomery, Ala. ...... | 28 00 | To Columbus, S. C. ...... | 20 00 |
| To Knoxville, Tenn. ...... | 27 00 | To Charlotte, N. C. ...... | 20 00 |
| To Memphis, Tenn. ...... | 33 50 | To Jacksonville, Fla. ...... | 24 00 |
| To Nashville, Tenn. ...... | 30 00 | To Pilatka, Fla. ...... | 26 00 |

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION succeeds Wednesday, August 10.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for above places on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. Shannon, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 17th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—New-York, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock, foot of 40th-st., North River. The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th-st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.

The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:

An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the City of New-York, any animal, shall, on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or caused to be conveyed in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.

Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1856. Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856. Approved by the Mayor, June 12, 1856.

Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.

The pier to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of nuisances, at the foot of 40th-st., North River, is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

## PROPOSALS.

JERSEY CITY, July 30, 1859.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.—THE WATER Commissioners of Jersey City will receive at their office, until Monday, August 29, proposals for the right to cut and secure the ice which may be produced on the Distributing Reservoir of the Jersey City Water Works, for three years, from November 1, 1859.

The contract will contain the following stipulations: Parties obtaining the contract to be subject to the payment to the present contractors of the appraised value of the improvements now in use for the prosecution of the ice business at the Reservoir; and the Water Commissioners to be free from any obligation to take the improvements at the expiration of the contract.

Contracting parties to be subject to the rules and regulations of the Water Commissioners, and the business to be conducted under the supervision of the Engineer of the Water Works and to his satisfaction.

Parties proposing will state the price per ton, of 2,240 lbs., to be paid for the ice, the quantity to be determined by the Engineer, by measurement, in the buildings, allowing 50 lbs for every cubic foot of space occupied by the ice; they will also state whether they are willing to guarantee to the Water Commissioners a certain definite annual revenue and if so what amount.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the city.

By order of the Water Commissioners. G. H. BAILEY, Superintendent and Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in 14th st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. WM. HIBBARD, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, FRANCIS DUNCAN, JOHN J. DYMOND, JAMES CUSHING, Jr.

## MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A member of one of the best families of Virginia and South Carolina, of unusually high literary and political attainments and position, but unfortunately in moderate circumstances, (being worth only $10,000,) would be pleased to correspond with a view to matrimony, with a young lady or widow whose means are sufficiently ample to aid him in achieving the purposes his ambition prompts; she must be of a good family, well-educated, intelligent, and above all, candid and sincere; the best references, both in this City and elsewhere, will be cheerfully furnished to an approved correspondent. All communications addressed to RANDOLPH, Madison-square Post-office, for two days, will be sacredly preserved and carefully answered.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER. Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin, by Messrs. J. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by G. R. [illegible], No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

## STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. STEAMERS SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. [illegible], Capt. Moore. LEAVE [timetable illegible] Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE, and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c. Fare to Harlem, 6 cents. J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY. The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., Spring-st. 8:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 8½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859. SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. Frank Lemon, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

| Leave New-York. | Leave Branch Port. |
|---|---|
| Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A.M. | Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 A.M. |
| Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A.M. | Thurs'y, July 21, 6:30 A.M. |
| Friday, July 22, ...12 M. | Friday, July 22, 7 A.M. |
| Saturday, July 23, 1 P.M. | Saturday, July 23, 8 A.M. |
| Monday, July 25, 3 P.M. | Monday, July 25, 10:30 A.M. |
| Tuesday, July 26, 4 P.M. | Tuesday, July 26, 11 A.M. |
| Wedn'ay, July 27, 5 P.M. | Wednesday, July 27, 6 A.M. |
| Thursday, July 28, 2:30 P.M. | Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A.M. |
| Friday, July 29, 3 P.M. | Friday, July 29, 7 A.M. |
| Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P.M. | Saturday, July 30, 7 A.M. |
| Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P.M. | Monday, August 1, 6 A.M. |
| Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P.M. | Tuesday, August 2, 7 A.M. |
| Wedn'ay, Aug. 3, 11 A.M. | Wedn'ay, Aug. 3, 6:30 A.M. |

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859. SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH. HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

| Leave New-York. | Leave Red Bank. |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, July 20, 7 A.M. | Wedn'ay July 20 10:30 A.M. |
| Thursday, July 21, 8 A.M. | Thurs'y, July 21, 11:30 A.M. |
| Friday, July 22, 8 A.M. | Friday, July 22, ...12 M. |
| Saturday, July 23, 9:30 A.M. | Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P.M. |
| Sunday, July 24, 8 A.M. | Sunday, July 24, 2 P.M. |
| Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Lewis*.) 5:30 A.M. | Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Lewis*.) 5:30 A.M. |
| Monday, July 25, 11 A.M. | Monday, July 25, 3 P.M. |
| Tuesday, July 26, ...12 M. | Tuesday, July 26, 4 P.M. |
| Wednesday, July 27, 1 P.M. | Wednesday, July 27, 5 P.M. |
| Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A.M. | Thursday, July 28, 2 P.M. |
| Friday, July 29, 7:30 A.M. | Friday, July 29, 2:30 P.M. |
| Saturday, July 30, 8 A.M. | Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P.M. |
| Sunday, July 31, 8 A.M. | Sunday, July 31, 4 P.M. |
| Monday, August 1, 8 A.M. | Monday, Aug. 1, 9:30 A.M. |
| Tuesday, August 2, 7 A.M. | Tuesday, Aug. 2, 10:30 A.M. |
| Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7 A.M. | Wednes'y, Aug. 3, 11 A.M. |

NEW LINE DAILY.—THE STEAMER CROTON having been put in good order, will commence running to Lloyd's Dock, Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, and North Port, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, leaving New-York for the above places, every afternoon at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 22 James'-slip, East River. Returning, will leave North Port, at 5 o'clock A. M.; Cold Spring, 6 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 6¾ A. M., and Lloyd's Dock, 6½ A. M. Fare to North Port, 50 cents; Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, and Lloyd's Dock, 25 cents. N. B.—The fare by the steamer *Croton* to Northport, (during Camp Meeting Week,) will be 25 cents.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, Sidney Crowell Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New-York. WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers, $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st.:

| Leave New-York. | Leave Ocean Port. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, July 30, 3½ P.M. | Saturday, July 30, 7 P.M. |
| Sunday, July 31, 8½ A.M. | Sunday, July 31, 3½ P.M. |
| Monday, Aug. 1, 8½ A.M. | Monday, Aug. 1, 4½ P.M. |
| Tuesday, Aug. 2, 8½ A.M. | Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P.M. |
| Wednesday, Aug. 3, 10 A.M. | Thursday, Aug. 4, 10 A.M. |

Stages to all parts of the country. Fare 25 cents.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. Hitchcock, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9½ A. M., 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS. DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR CAMP-MEETING AT NORTHPORT, take the GEORGE LAW, at Catherine st. or Delancy-st., at 8.30 A. M., or the MAYFLOWER, at Catherine-st., at 3.30 P. M. Engaged by the committee. Baggage free on Monday and Tuesday. ISAAC FORSTER, Committee Arrangements.

FARE TEN CENTS TO SAYLIS DOCK, Great Neck, Sands Point or Glen Cove; 25 cents to Lloyds Dock. Steamboat MAYFLOWER leaves Catherine-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 P. M., for Northport and East Neck, and stopping at above places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

CAMP MEETING.—STEAMER OCEAN WAVE leaves Roosevelt-st. Pier, No. 29 East River, for Northport, Stony Brook, Port Jefferson, and East Neck, Aug. 2, at 10 A. M.; Aug. 4, at 11 A. M.; Aug. 6, 12 M. Fare to Northport and East Neck, 50 cents.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st.: every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALBERT COLES & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Albert Coles will settle all claims for and against the late firm. ALBERT COLES. New-York, July 1, 1859. WM. L. COLES.

NOTICE.—Having succeeded H. DAVID, I shall continue to manufacture silver ware at No. 10 Liberty-place, first door from Maiden lane. The patronage of the trade is respectfully solicited. New-York, July 25, 1859. WM. L. COLES.

In retiring from business, I hereby cheerfully recommend WILLIAM L. COLES to the patronage of my customers, which has been so liberally bestowed on me. H. DAVID.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WEED & WILSON, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by WILLIAM C. WEED, who will continue the business. WILLIAM C. WEED. New-York, July 31, 1859. HENRY A. WILSON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH E. ROLLINSON and Mr. CORNELIUS COMSTOCK are this day admitted to an interest in our house at New-York and San Francisco. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. San Francisco, July 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, is dissolved by the death of my late partner, Mr. CHAS. A. DE FOREST, Jr. The undersigned will continue the business on his own account. JENKINS VAN SCHAICK.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards, also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, [illegible]

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859. Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT. LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT. [timetable illegible] Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. W. Gardiner, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 6 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains. An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day. O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: 7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains. 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains. 4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains. 8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany. RETURNING, WILL LEAVE Dover Plains—5:30 A. M. White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 5 P. M. Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M. Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train. W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

FOR LAKE MAHOPAC, VIA HARLEM RAILROAD. Trains leave 26th-st. Station, New-York. 8:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M. Fare through to the Lake $1 75. Passengers will find this the shortest and most expeditious line, avoiding 16 miles of stage route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3½ P. M. from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 2, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M. The 7:30 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 4, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:20 P.M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A.M. and 1:15 P.M.; for Tarrytown 3:45 and 6:45 P.M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P.M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A.M., and 3:45 P.M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P.M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 6 P.M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad, leaving Chambers-st. at 6 or 11 A. M. trains, arrive at the White Mountains, via Lake Champlain and Burlington, or via Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.30 A. M. Express; and 4.30 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st. at 6 A. M., and 31st-st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P.M.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

## EXCURSIONS.

### EXCURSIONS.

Persons desirous of taking a pleasant excursion of fifty miles on a first-class boat, will find the new steamboat T. P. WAY at the foot of Murray-st., from whence she leaves every morning at 8 o'clock A. M. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for Keyport and Cliffwood Grove, landing at Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M. and arrive in the City at 6½ o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

THE EXCURSIONS TO THE COAL FIELDS of Pennsylvania, via Delaware Water Gap, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Wyoming Valley, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton, will be continued till the 1st of September next, at the present low rates viz: $8 15 for the entire excursion, and $3 25 to Mauch Chunk only and return. Tickets for the entire excursion, good for 10 days from time of purchase; to Mauch Chunk only and return, good for 4 days from time of purchase. To avoid night travel and delay, instead of going over the Quakake Road, the Catawissa Railroad Company will take excursionists (without extra charge,) to Tamaqua, at which place they will arrive in time for dinner, and find at the United States Hotel good coaches, at a trifling charge, to take them to Mauch Chunk Summit, a distance of six miles; thence they will be transferred to the Gravity Road and descend to Mauch Chunk, a distance of nine miles, whence, on the following morning, they can make the ascent of Mount Pisgah, and take a trip over the wonderful Switch Back, &c. Leave Pier No. 2, North River, by steamboats of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, for the entire excursion, at 7½ A. M., and for Mauch Chunk only, at 7½ and 11¾ A. M. The 7:40 A. M. train of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, foot of Cortlandt-st., connects with the Central trains at Elizabeth.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. Reynolds, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11½ A.M. and 4 P.M. New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A.M. and 1½ and 5 o'clock P.M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful scenery on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A.M. and return at 3 P.M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

STEAMER IOLAS, CAPT. J. L. GROTON, for the Fishing Banks MONDAY, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, and SATURDAY, the 6th, leaves foot of Barclay st. at 7:30, Spring-st. at 8, Pier No. 4 at 8:15, and Peck-slip at 8:30; bait and lines on board; Connell's Band will accompany this boat.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 89 South-st., corner of Pine.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next. Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON, Administratrix. m17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENY, late of the City of Brooklyn deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 132 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug. 1, 1859. ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor. ELIZA J. KEENY, Executrix. au1-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859. JAMES H. NOE, Executor. my24-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 560 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859. GEORGE SLOANE, Executor. ap12-law6mTu*

## BILLIARDS.

A VISIT TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY of Phelan's billiard tables, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., will interest those about purchasing billiard tables. New and curious machines working from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily. Visitors respectfully invited. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole manufacturers.

## AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND, THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA. [illegible] CONTAINING MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR, GOOD, NOT DIFFICULT, ORIGINAL, [illegible] FOR THE VOICE, THE SALON, THE BALL ROOM. Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. [illegible] C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York. Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents. TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 2. Second night of the grand and renowned RAVELS, Under the sole direction of the celebrated GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS. [illegible] KIM-KA. Vanillette ......Gabriel | Kim-ka [illegible] EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE. Young America, Marietta Zanfretta [illegible] GODENSKI, THE SKATER OF WILNA. The inimitable GABRIEL as Godenski. FRANCOIS as [illegible] Due notice will be given of the first appearance of [illegible] MARIA BENNECART.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. FORTY-EIGHTH NIGHT OF THE FLORENCES. GREAT HIT. The new burlesque LALLA ROOKH. YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER. Peg ......Mrs. FLORENCE. Barney ......Mr. FLORENCE. Doors open at 7¼ [illegible]

NATIONAL THEATRE. (Chatham st., near Roosevelt.) TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 2. Commencing with the Drama of THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN. Lieut. Adam Bashford ......Mr. W. H. W[illegible]. To conclude with the Drama of OLIVER TWIST. Oliver Twist ......[illegible] Mr. Bumble ......[illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. THIS EVENING, Aug. 2. The performance will commence with ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. Succeeded by CATCHING AN HEIRESS. After which, THE ETON BOY. Concluding with THE LADY OF THE LIONS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. FRENCH THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY. MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, And every evening during the week. Besides a selection of the CHOICEST GEMS OF [illegible] MINSTRELSY, VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL AND TERPSICHOREAN, will be presented BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OF THE OPERA OF CINDERELLA. Miss Julia Gould ......as......Cinderella. R. Bishop Buckley ......as......[illegible] Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS. Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st. SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. FOURTH WEEK OF [illegible] Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL. THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, AUG. 2, GRAND CONCERT VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL. Comprising an extraordinary array of talent. Miss MARIA BRAINERD, the favorite Prima Donna; Signor GUIDI, the celebrated principal tenor of the Italian Opera; the Masters ECKART, [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] the popular Director, will all appear to-night in their several rôles. Admittance 25 cents. No charge for admission during the day.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE, at the earnest intercession of a number of our most respectable families—of WYMAN, the Sorcerer, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, in his repertory of marvelous experiments, making persons invisible, and restoring them to visibility, [illegible] Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. [illegible]

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. [illegible] crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City, the DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

## MUSICAL.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INSTRUMENT given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES. Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture. They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and permanent. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; [illegible] Call and see them, at [illegible] New store, No. [illegible] Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years. ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES. CHICKERING & SONS' NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS. Price, $300. Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $225, [illegible] T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Constructed with all the improvements [illegible] always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depot, [illegible]

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always taken the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, [illegible] warranted for three years, at the lowest wholesale prices, for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. [illegible] West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. [illegible] Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest prices. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

ORGAN WANTED.—ANY PERSON OR CHURCH having for sale a medium sized second hand church organ, of good tone, at a moderate price, may hear of a purchaser by addressing Box 1,783, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS ORGANIST, BY a tenor singer, in a church in this City or Brooklyn, [illegible] Address M. P., Box No. 128 *Times* Office, for three days only.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market. HARMONIPHONE, MANDALINES, OUVERTURES, EXPRESSIVE, FORTE-PIANO, [illegible] Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniments. PAILLARD & [illegible], Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York. Musical boxes repaired.

## SPORTING.

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, TUESDAY, Aug. [illegible], at 4 o'clock P. M. Match for [illegible]. Mile heats; best three in five, to wagons. D. Pfeifer names br. g. *Brown Dick*. H. Woodruff names bl. g. *Lancet*. This test comes off rain or shine. JOHN L. [illegible], Proprietor.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF [illegible] tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner; she is in complete order, [illegible] H. MANUEL, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A SLOOP YACHT, WITH CABIN, [illegible] in complete sailing order; can be seen at the Hoboken Yacht Club. For further particulars address Box No. 3,640 Post-office.

## WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

### Anniversary Celebration at Poughkeepsie.

### Procession of Colored People.

### Speeches by J. Holland Townsend, W. G. Strong and William J. Watkins.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves in the British West Indies was celebrated at this place to-day, by the colored people of [illegible] and their friends. Ever since the passage of the act of emancipation by the British Parliament, by which it was provided that after the 1st of August, 1834, there should be no slaves in the British West Indies, and by which many of the slaves were [illegible] the day mentioned, the anniversary has been regarded as a holiday by the [illegible] who inhabit at the North, and for several years past those of them who dwell in the [illegible] the Hudson River have gathered [illegible] every year to celebrate it. In other parts of the United States, I believe, the day is "more honored in the breach than in the observance;" I [illegible]. The assemblage at Poughkeepsie [illegible] was a large one. From up the river and from down the river, and from both banks of the river, they came in steamboats, cars and wagons—men, women and children, all dressed in Sunday attire, with shining faces beaming with joy, generated by the occasion which had brought them together. The history of the African race does not afford them [illegible] such occasions.

At 11 o'clock in the morning a procession was formed at Zion Church, in Main-street, and thence marched to the river to meet those who were to arrive by the steamboats. First came the Grand Marshal, then Fleckton's Band, next the President and Vice-Presidents of the day, the Committee of Arrangements and the Orator and Reader of the Act of Emancipation. At the river side they delayed till [illegible] o'clock. Meantime several steamboats arrived, and with each arrival the number of the crowd at the landing place was increased; numerous terpsichorean exploits were performed by the jubilant colored people, so proverbially fond of music and dancing, while the band played for them; and a white man, slightly [illegible], fell into the water, and emerged dripping and half drowned, puffing and blowing, and a more [illegible] man.

Finally the procession started again and proceeded through the principal streets to Fox's upper Grove, [illegible]. There a platform had been erected, and in front of it seats were placed. Judge DAVIES, of New-York, was on the grounds. The concourse gathered around, the officers of the day took their seats upon it and the exercises commenced with music by Fleckton's Band, at 1½ o'clock.

The Rev. E. H. DAVIS, a colored minister of Newburgh, offered prayer; more music followed, and then—

J. HOLLAND TOWNSEND, of Hudson, the President of the day, delivered the opening address. He said it afforded him a great deal of gratification to meet so many persons from the different localities on the banks of the Hudson gathered together to celebrate so important an event in the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies. It was so late that he would not keep them from the other orators who were to follow. He [illegible].

W. G. STRONG, Principal of a Grammar School at Newark, N. J., who, after a few apologies, said the Declaration of American Independence was a hypocritical document, while Americans held fellow-men in bondage. Why did the American people continue to crush the black man. Had not colored men taken an active part in the War of the Revolution? Yet at this moment over 4,000,000 were held in bondage without hope of release. Yet, every Fourth of July orators were heard speaking of the freedom of the land, and clergymen ignored the condition of the enslaved. Twenty-one years ago this day the hearts of thousands of their fellow-beings held in Slavery were made free, and were informed that they were human beings. They celebrated the day because they believed that they had a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Slavery should not be tolerated in a Republic or in a Christian country. It was a disgrace and a blot upon the country. He was opposed to the Colonization scheme. The colonizers loved them at a distance, but did not like them here. The assertion that colored men could not be men here should be cried down. As long as there was a single fellow colored man held in bondage here, there was enough for colored men to do here. They would never cease to curse this country every Fourth of July as long as Slavery continued. God would see that their wrongs were righted, and would visit upon this country its cruelty to the colored man. Though Chief-Justice TANEY had declared that they had no rights, it would be seen that they had. The great question with the President was what shall we do with the black man? So was it with the political parties. He exhorted his friends to stand upon the side of truth, not to give up the cause till it prevailed, to keep the cause alive by such celebrations as this and to be united in their efforts. He was loudly applauded.

The President stated that they were out of funds, and he knew that those present desired no better opportunity of expressing their sympathy with the cause than that which was offered them by the statement of this fact. The Committee of Arrangements would now pass around among them, while the Band was enlivening them with a little music. They were in want of $75. A plentiful collection was taken up, and then

WILLIAM J. WATKINS, of Rochester, the Orator of the day, was introduced. He said it had been advertised that he would deliver an oration this day, but he [illegible] them to consider that there were to-day millions of their fellow-beings who were Freedom's chosen orators. Their voices might be hushed by the [illegible], but there was in the sufferings that they endured an irresistible eloquence. There they stood to-day the slaves of this model Fourth of July Republic! He [illegible] up the four millions of their oppressed fellow-beings as the orators of their present day. He bowed before them with a deep sense of his own inferiority. If they had not come there this day animated with the conviction that the time had come to emblazon their rights and their manhood on the wing of the present opportunity, then far better had they staid at home. But they were compelled by stern necessity to make this gathering something more than a mere formality. They were there, if they knew their thoughts, standing before the people of the United States, to show that they were men, with an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They were a crushed people; no, not crushed altogether, for not the edicts of the Tract Society, or of Chief-Justice TANEY, had quite crushed out their vitality. In the language of the immortal WEBSTER, "they still lived," and they intended to live till the resurrection of Freedom—that was if they lived long enough. Dark and desolate seemed the way of the black man in this country. Four millions of their fellow black men were in bondage in this land to-day. They should not forget this damning fact when they gathered here on this day. They were outcasts in their native land; they were not Africans, it must be remembered, but natives of this land. Yes, in this Christian country, Baptist [illegible] Baptist ministers by the pound, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics sold their fellow men—sold them sometimes to buy Bibles for the poor Heathen. This was the day, a day lifting itself proudly above its fellows, on which they should assemble and talk over these facts—flash them like lightning before the eyes of the people, and let them see that they were so. They had assembled then not to talk alone about West India emancipation, but also of their own Slavery. Did God Almighty live yet? Then they should yet be free. The world this day was big with events. The downtrodden people of Europe were asserting with unusual vehemence that "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." "Crush the negro," "No niggers allowed here," was the cry which was sent up to the Cotton god of this country daily. That eloquent divine, Dr. CHEEVER, had said that God was with the negro. The Doctor had never uttered a more truthful sentiment. They should not then despair. Amid the gloomy shadows of the Dred Scott decision they would remember that there was One mightier than Chief-Justice TANEY. Modern Democracy had not overthrown ancient Divinity. If his voice could reach the enslaved brethren, he would tell them that their 1st of August was another being. He would bid them cling to their hope as the faithful Christian clung to the Cross of Christ—cling to it because God was for the negro, and it mattered not who was against them as long as He was with them. Despite the desolation in which they as a people in this country were enshrouded, their hearts rejoiced in the recollections of the day they celebrated. It was the day when [illegible] walking in the light of Heaven laid his strong arm upon the shackles of the slave and said to him, "Be free!" This was the day which lighted up their pathway,—the day in which those who were in bonds looked forward to the day of their own redemption when America should stand forth without one bar of Slavery to blot her escutcheon. [illegible]

[illegible] the fugitive Slave Law, whatever the consequences might be.

The speaker referred to the history of the movement in England for the Emancipation of the West Indies, the proceedings [illegible] before Lord Mansfield [illegible] in which the right to freedom of a West India slave was [illegible] and a decision affirming that every man in England [illegible] was free. What a happy thought it was that if they could once get within sound of the minstrelsy of Victoria's lion's roar, not all the bayonets of this Fourth-of-July country could carry them away from her to Slavery. The United States would find it hard to wrest the forty thousand liberated slaves now in Canada from England. God save the Queen, he said, and the Lord have mercy on JAMES BUCHANAN. He did not want the fugitive slaves to go to Canada. Here they were born, here they had lived, and here they had ought to die. He called on his brethren, black and white both, to shelter the fugitive slave who came to them for protection. The speaker urged the rallying together of the opponents of Slavery; if they united, they could effect its destruction. They had here assembled with music. Blow the trumpets, he said; beat the joyous pæan on the drum, for to-day, if never again, musicians, you play in the cause of Human Freedom. The orator dwelt upon the fears that had prevailed among the whites in the West Indies lest they should be massacred when the blacks were set free, and the good conduct of the latter when their shackles were removed. He pictured the rejoicings of the emancipated slaves, and said the fears of the whites of this country about the consequences, if the slaves were set free, were equally unfounded with those of the whites in the West Indies. The reason why the slaves of this country were so despised by the Yankee nation, was because there were too many Uncle Toms among them. There were too many black men who thought they must bear everything. He reminded his hearers that in the West Indies the insurrections of the slaves were the precursors of their emancipation. The slaves of the South, if they could not wring freedom from their oppressors by appealing to their humanity, should wade through seas of blood to obtain it. The assertion that emancipation had been a curse to the West Indies was without foundation. Perhaps they raised less sugar now, but they raised more men. It was well for black men to look about them and inquire "Watchman, what of the night?" He felt exceedingly hopeful. He knew the Slave-trade had been revived, but the aggressions of the Slave power were digging its own grave. The Northern vertebræ was growing stronger. The name of WM. H. SEWARD was a terror to the South. The South would swallow its own head yet, as the Irishman had said the terrapin did. The eye of the world was upon the oppressed negroes. They should stand forth like men and battle manfully. They were expecting more help from Heaven than they had any right to hope for. They should put their feet upon any project of colonization. The fact was they were a fixed institution. The white people had stolen them and brought them here, and here they would live and die. All speechifying and resolutionizing accomplished nothing. Action was what they wanted and action in the right direction. Into the hands of God Almighty they could commit their cause into His hands who "rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm." Mr. WATKINS concluded amid loud applause.

The Rev. W. H. BUTLER offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this meeting heartily disapprove of the movement of the African Civilization Society, believing that it is calculated to divert the attention of the people from the great question of our rights in this country, and to divide and distract the councils of the people.

Mr. JOHNSON, on the platform, strenuously opposed this, but it was carried by acclamation.

The following resolution, also offered by Mr. BUTLER, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That we tender to WM. J. WATKINS our sincere thanks for the able, eloquent and instructive oration delivered on the present occasion.

The meeting was then declared adjourned.

In the evening Mr. WATKINS delivered another oration at the Universalist Church on the same subject, and much to the same effect as that which he delivered in the afternoon.

[illegible]

## MUNICIPAL.

### Board of Aldermen.

THE PUBLIC MONEYS IN THE HANDS OF THE COLLECTORS OF ASSESSMENTS—THE CROTON BOARD.

This Board held a regular session last evening, President MCSPEDON in the chair.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, recommending the Board to authorize the Corporation Counsel to commence legal proceedings against Joseph R. Taylor, Ira A. Libbey, Walter Oakley and Horatio M. Sherwood, and their sureties, to recover public moneys kept back by them while acting as Collector and Deputy Collectors of Assessments.

The Annual Report of the City Inspector was received and ordered printed.

The Special Committee having in charge the nominations of the Mayor for the Croton Aqueduct Board reported, through their Chairman, Alderman GENET, that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. Alderman BRADLEY opposed the discharge, and moved that the Committee be authorized to present a majority and minority report. The motion was put and lost.

Alderman BRADY thought there was force enough present to confirm the nominations of the Mayor, but, at any rate, he hoped the Committee would not be discharged, but that the matter might be allowed to lie over.

Alderman BRADLEY was sorry that the time had arrived when the Democracy, numbering a majority of four in the Board, should allow themselves to be ruled by six pitiful Republicans. He hoped, with Alderman BRADY, that the matter would be allowed to lie over until the next meeting, when he hoped that the Democrats of the Board, having had time to reflect, would present a unit upon the question.

Alderman TUOMEY was also in favor of letting the matter lie over, and made a motion to that effect.

Alderman GENET spoke earnestly in favor of the discharge of the Committee, and said that it was not possible for them to agree, and that it was the unanimous wish of the members of the Committee to be discharged.

Alderman STARR was opposed to laying the matter over, and candid enough to declare that it was because the opposition, to which he belonged, had the game in their own hands upon this question. The Republicans had found the Democrats divided, and they ought to make the most of it.

Alderman EVANS denied that the Democrats were divided, and hoped they would show that they were not, by voting to lay this matter over. As for Alderman STARR, he did not belong to any party, but generally tried to go with the majority.

The motion to lay over was then put and lost.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the subject be laid on the table. Lost.

Alderman TUOMEY moved an adjournment. Lost.

Alderman GENET called for the reading of the communication of the Mayor submitting the nominations.

The President said the paper was not before the Board.

Alderman GENET said that it was in the hands of the Clerk.

The Clerk was sent after the paper, and during his absence several motions to adjourn were made and lost.

The President announced that the paper was now before the Board, and he proceeded to read the same. The paper nominates Myndert Van Schaick as President of the Board, and Thos. B. Tappan and Alfred Craven for Vice-President and Engineer.

Ald. OWEN moved that the name of Mr. Van Schaick be confirmed.

Ald. TUOMEY moved to amend by including the other two names. Lost.

Ald. GENET moved to lay the nomination of Mr. Van Schaick on the table. Carried—9 to 7.

Ald. ADAMS moved to lay all the nominations on the table until Friday night. Carried—10 to 5.

The Board then adjourned.

### Board of Councilmen.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening a large amount of routine business was transacted.

The remonstrance of Major-General Sandford and Brigadier-General Ewen against the Common Council's memorializing the Governor to reorganize the Twelfth Regiment, was received and referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Laimbeer, Van Tine and Jones.

Councilman LAIMBEER offered the following resolution:

*Whereas*, The Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, have, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, been disbanded, and, whereas, the Twelfth Regiment were always ready to respond to the call of the City authorities in defence of law and order; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Common Council regret the disbandment of said Regiment, and would hail its restoration to its former position in the First Division as an act of justice to the men and a benefit to the City.

Councilman OTTARSON moved that the resolutions be referred to a Special Committee, as he knew nothing of the subject.

Councilmen LAIMBEER and LENT opposed the motion, and urged the adoption of the resolution.

On putting the question, Councilman OTTARSON asked to be excused from voting.

The Board refused to excuse him, and the Chair again ordered his name to be called.

Councilman OTTARSON replied: I cannot and will not vote. This attempt at compulsion is the most uncourteous thing I ever saw attempted in this Board.

The Chair replied that if the member did not comply with the direction of the Board he would be obliged to order him under arrest.

Councilman OTTARSON replied that he would rather remain under arrest from then until December than vote on a question of which he knew nothing.

The call of the roll was proceeded with and the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Councilman PLATT, Councilman OTTARSON was then excused from voting.

A petition in reply to the remonstrance of Generals Sandford and Ewen was received, and referred to the Special Committee. It was as follows:

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York:*

The petition of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Independence Guard, late Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, respectfully shows:

That your petitioners have [illegible] published [illegible] to recommend the reorganization of your petitioners as a regiment in the militia of this State has been presented for the consideration of your Honorable Bodies.

Though your petitioners hoped, by the recent parade and review, to appeal to the municipal authorities and to public opinion against the order of disbanding them, they did not dare to hope that, amid the more important interests pressing upon you, their rights would receive such immediate attention. For this unsolicited and unexpected action, your petitioners ask leave to communicate to you their sincere thanks and the assurance of their constant gratitude.

From the same published proceedings your petitioners learn that a remonstrance against any action or investigation on your part has been made by Major-General C. W. Sandford and Brigadier-General John Ewen. The interests of the service cannot be promoted by refusing to reorganize a body of officers and men, against whom the remonstrants can make no real charge, except that of electing as their Colonel an able and efficient officer, personally disliked by them. Mutiny and insubordination cannot be encouraged by a fair and open investigation of the standing of a regiment which, in obedience to an order of the Commander-in-chief, though convinced of its illegality, has quietly surrendered its arms. The offence of Col. Cocks, the only crimes charged by the remonstrants, form no reason, in military law, why the officers and privates of the Twelfth Regiment should be dismissed the service, much less prevented from reentering it.

Whether personal malice or an erroneous idea of facts or law have dictated the indiscriminate attack upon your petitioners, they ask in either case a full investigation; an opportunity, hitherto sedulously withheld, of meeting their enemies and persecutors.

The remonstrance assumes so much the character of a legal "complaint" that your petitioners beg to answer its charges separately, replying to the remonstrance as presented to you, and not the altered and garbled edition of it published, apparently by authority of the remonstrants, in the *New-York Evening Post*.

*First*—Your petitioners deny that the action proposed, or the investigation which they ask, would tend to foster and encourage insubordination. Your petitioners have never, as to so many of their number as are privates, disobeyed any order communicated to them. Your petitioners have at no time disobeyed any legal order; their own honor, the honor of the State, and the good of the service, forbid them to obey orders manifestly illegal.

*Second*—Your petitioners do not "impeach the conduct of the Governor of the State," or of any "military tribunal," as the remonstrants disingenuously insinuate. The Governor acted upon the advice of the remonstrants themselves, stated in his published order of March 16, 1859, hereto appended, that he did so, and published their recommendation.

We make no charge against him; we deeply regret that he suffered himself to be misled and deceived by two officers, who now seek shelter behind him.

Generals Sandford and Ewen know that no military tribunal ever passed upon any matter relating to the disbandment of the Twelfth Regiment, though the calling of such a tribunal was earnestly desired by us.

The disbandment was in consequence of representations made by the remonstrants, which we charge to be incorrect in fact, and of the truth of which we desire an investigation, against which they "remonstrate."

*Third*—It is needless to say, in answer to the third clause of the remonstrance, that the Honorable the Common Council are fully competent to decide this matter the more so as the decision requires little more than a knowledge of the distinction between truth and falsehood. The allegation that you ought not to occupy your time in this matter is untrue as well as impertinent, for by this disbandment you are deprived of the service of more than two hundred of your police, and have a right to demand why this is done.

*Fourth*—No order to parade on the funeral procession of ex-President Monroe was ever issued to this regiment, and to endeavor now to punish a regiment for not parading, after the Colonel has been punished for not ordering it to do so, savors more of persecution and malice than of patriotism or manliness. The Colonel of the regiment contended, as will be seen by his defence appended hereto, that the order given to him was illegal in its nature, and in its form discretionary; and he has been cashiered for not ordering out his men by a Court which the remonstrants style impartial, but whose President he challenged for impartiality, and whose jurisdiction he denies.

*Fifth*—The allegation in the fifth clause, that the motives and character of the members of the Court have been assailed by members of this regiment, other than the accused, who protested against the Court, is simply false.

It is equally false that the regiment ever sustained the Colonel in any insubordinate act.

When the remains of Monroe were conveyed to their last resting place, Gen. Sandford, without any request of the Common Council, as incorrectly stated, volunteered an escort, which he could not legally order out; Gen. Ewen designated, without reference to the Common Council, the Twelfth Regiment as part of that escort.

Having received this illegal order, the Colonel stated its contents to a meeting of his officers, informed them of its illegality, and that if they desired to parade he would cure the illegality, by ordering a regimental parade, which he had a right to do.

The officers expressed a desire not to parade, no order was issued. The regiment and its officers therefore could not possibly parade, and for preventing them from parading, Col. Cocks was tried and cashiered.

The reasons for the unwillingness of the officers to parade is simply as follows: In January previous, the regiment, in conformity with the regulations, entered into a contract for a supply of new caps, such as required by law, their old ones not corresponding to the regulations; these were to be finished upon the 4th day of July, and it was determined that the new cap should be then first worn. In the meantime the old caps were destroyed, sold or given away, all of which facts were well known to Gen. Ewen when he ordered the parade. On the day, therefore, when the funeral of Monroe occurred, to wit: the 2d of July, the regiment found that they would be compelled to parade partly with new caps, partly with old ones of a different pattern, and that many of their men were without any.

In respect, therefore, to the City and its authorities, and to the distinguished dead, they desired to avoid appearing in unmilitary and irregular costume.

*Sixth*—The sixth specification of the remonstrance consists of a labored attempt to contrast the want of patriotism displayed on the occasion above mentioned by the Twelfth Regiment, with the patriotism of Generals Sandford and Ewen, who, the remonstrance states, "promptly ordered and performed that duty." On the one hand, your petitioners submit that to charge them with want of patriotism, for not parading without caps, is merely childish; and on the other hand, while they admit that Gen. Sandford availed himself as promptly as usual of the opportunity of riding in uniform at the head of the division, they regret to state that Gen. Ewen, although ordered to appear in uniform, with the other officers "not on duty," at the corner of Fourteenth street and Seventh-avenue? "in open and obedient defiance of the orders issued by Major-General Sandford," did not appear in uniform at the place of assembly, but "appeared as a spectator in citizens dress, in a conspicuous position," namely on a stoop in Fourteenth-street, during the greater part of the parade, they committing the very offence for which, a few months afterwards, he caused Col. Cocks to be cashiered.

*Seventh*—Your petitioners respectfully state that every allegation in the seventh article of the remonstrance, either as presented to you, or as published relating to the numerical strength of the regiment is false, and they deny each and every one of them and state the truth to be as follows: In 1854 the regiment was one of the strongest in the service, and paraded over 600 muskets; since that time, by the order of its superior officers, and against its will, the Garde Lafayette, now forming the entire Fifty-fifth Regiment, and the Light Guard, a fine corps of 70 muskets, were taken away from it, reducing the members fearfully, and soon afterward it was compelled to make important changes in uniform, which always drive many men from a regiment.

Under these circumstances any regiment less ambitious than your petitioners would have broken down completely, but notwithstanding the regiment in 1856 paraded at inspection 196 men, and had upon its roll 367 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates.

In the year 1857 the regiment came under the command of Col. Cocks, and began to share the hatred which that officer had gained from some superior officers in the Division.

The inspection in that year took place in a heavy rainstorm, an event always previously deemed sufficient to postpone an inspection; notwithstanding this, however, the regiment paraded 161 muskets, and its actual strength was 273, officers, non commissioned, and privates.

The war against Col. Cocks still continuing, the Regiment after this was made the object of another attack.

Company L of 70 men, was—against the desire of the Regiment—removed from it, and in its place a Company of Continentals was given—unprovided with regulation uniforms, and which only inspected 21 officers and privates.

At the inspection in 1858 (notwithstanding this evident effort to reduce it,) and the absence of one entire Company, (facts well known to the remonstrants,) the Regiment paraded 122 muskets, and its entire strength was 248 officers, non commissioned officers, and privates; the small number on parade being readily accounted for by the fact (also well known to the remonstrants) that the inspection was postponed the day before the time first fixed to a date, one day thereafter, not giving time to warn the men, and the day last fixed was likewise that of the parade of the ununiformed militia.

Your petitioners respectfully state that it is not true, as alleged in the remonstrance, that the Tenth Regiment was, in 1857, or since, superior in numerical strength to the Twelfth. On the contrary thereof, they state that at the time of the inspection in 1857, its whole number of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, was 227, and that the number of men paraded does not appear in the returns to the Adjutant General's Office.

Your petitioners further show that on the 4th day of July, 1859, the said Tenth Regiment did not parade 100 muskets, although by the connivance of the remonstrants, it paraded with one entire company, which did not belong to it, and that these 100 men were clothed in three distinct uniforms in "open and defiant disobedience" of the general regulations, and presented thereby a disorderly appearance.

Your petitioners further state that the consolidation alluded to was not founded upon, or ordered within any reasonable time after the inspection in October, 1858, but was ordered on the 16th day of March, 1859, immediately after the sentence upon Colonel Cocks was pronounced, which left the Twelfth Regiment free to reelect him, and rendered it necessary, in order to secure any personal vengeance against him, that the regiment should be broken up.

At the date of this order, the 16th of March, 1859, as appears by affidavits in the hands of the Governor, duplicates whereof can be produced, the actual strength of the regiment was 243 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and upwards of 50 recruits.

*Eighth*—Your petitioners admit that the efficiency of a regiment is shown by its promptness and numbers on actual service, and, therefore, state that on the 17th day of June, 1857, being the occasion of what is known as the Dead Rabbit Riot, (the last actual service into which they were called,) they paraded 180 men in line within one hour and a half from the receipt of orders by their Colonel, and 225 within a short time after.

Your petitioners further state the following parades as evidence of their present numbers:

1. A volunteer parade upon the 22d of February, 1859, at which they paraded 157 rank and file, and 31 officers.

2. Their recent excursion to Albany in the month of March, 1859, when they paraded 209 muskets and 33 officers.

3. Their parade upon delivering up their arms, when they paraded 193 muskets and 33 officers.

Your petitioners state that these and all other numbers herein set forth, are the actual strength of the regiment, and are not swelled by borrowing, or discharged members, and that every allegation to the contrary hereof in the remonstrance contained is untrue.

*Ninthly*—Your petitioners deny for the reasons mentioned in General Order No. 1, Independence Guard, hereto appended, the legality of the orders of consolidation or disbandment.

Your petitioners deny that their reorganization will impair the discipline of the First Division, much more that a rigid investigation, which is all that they desire, will have that effect.

On the contrary your petitioners expressly charge that the conduct of the remonstrants is tyrannical, and improper, and destructive of proper feelings in our volunteer soldiery. They also state that by reason of this conduct more valuable officers and men have withdrawn within the past year from the Division than have ever left it in a similar time, and unless proper examination be made into the conduct in office of the remonstrants, it is to be feared that the entire First Division will become disorganized and demolished.

The remonstrants state that the Governor will not receive us, even if you apply to them.

[illegible] "remonstrance so?" If they do not know, why do they make the statement?

The Twelfth Regiment has never disobeyed, and will never disobey, the mandates of any tribunal, civil or military. They ask investigation; they ask to be confronted with the remonstrants. They charge, upon their honor as men and officers, that the remonstrance handed to you and published in a different form from that in which it was handed in, contains mis-statements, suppressions and distortions of the truth, and insinuations calculated to injure their standing with their fellow-citizens, and they respectfully ask to be heard.

Your petitioners pray that a full investigation of the matters herein, and in the said remonstrance set forth, may be had, and that your Honorable Bodies will take such action thereon as may be just.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) A. P. DALRYMPLE, J. D. OTTIWELL, J. A. BOYLE, E. B. NICOLAY, WM. C. WARD, Committee.

The Home for Young Deaf Mutes petitioned for a donation. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A large number of reports were received and referred to the appropriate Committees.

Numerous papers from the Aldermen were also referred.

A resolution was offered directing the Comptroller to appoint a Collector of Rents for West Washington Market, if in his judgment it should be deemed necessary. Adopted.

The Mayor called attention to an obstruction at Pier No. 12 East River, and vetoed permission given to a Mr. Jackson to keep one or two carts standing in front of his place of business.

The Board then adjourned, without completing the calendar of business.

### Aerial Navigation—Mr. Wise's Programme.

Mr. WISE addresses the following explanatory note to the St. Louis *Evening Bulletin*:

MR. EDITOR: In accordance with your request, I will give you an outline of my propositions: Aerial navigation with balloons, must necessarily depend upon the air currents. Nature has provided these currents, and if we study them by investigation we shall soon be able to do much with balloons, that has hardly been dreamed of. The trade winds move from East to West in the equatorial regions. As the hot air of the torrid zone rushes westward, it ascends, and seeks its equilibrium in moving towards the polar regions, in curves, towards the northwest. By the time it reaches the north temperate zone it deflects towards the east from the southwest. Higher up it comes from the west; and above this stratum it comes from the northwest. Hence, then, in our zone, these return currents go, first from southwest to northeast; at a greater altitude, from west to east; and at a still greater altitude, from northwest to southeast. Here, then, we have before us the natural elements of establishing a uniform system of air travel from St. Louis, or San Francisco, if you please, to any given point in the east, between Charleston, S. C., and Portland, in the State of Maine.

My object in pursuit is to find the barometrical altitudes of these currents, and to prepare charts for them, so that the aeronaut may know beforehand where to find them with the same facility that mariners can find their water currents and tidal waves. Somebody must do these things in order to make ballooning useful. Having already practiced ballooning for 24 years, I feel as though the balance of my life must be devoted to this object. I know that it will be tedious and laborious, often unfruitful, and perhaps sometimes received with incredulity and condemnation, but still the voice of the winds sings sweetly, "Go on, go on, the world was not made in a day."

I intend to go on, and that is my mission now. As long as there is faith enough in this system and patronage to sustain it, I am willing to work and strive for its perfection. I feel confident that, with a capital of $10,000, a balloon line could be established to make regular trips from St. Louis to Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, that would pay a fine interest on the investment by its carrying letters and passengers.

On Saturday morning next I will make an experimental trip from this city, with a barometer express y provided for the purpose. The voyage will be made eastward, and with a view of touching at a city some hundreds of miles east of St. Louis. The amount is now being subscribed to defray the expenses of the inflation; and whatever is contributed to these purposes is always devoted to the improvement of the art.

In a short time hereafter I hope to be provided with better adapted balloons for these purposes, and I will only add that the success, crude as it may appear, with these ill-conditioned balloons, is one of the most cheering encouragements to its ultimate perfection. If we can do so much with very inferior machines, what can we not do with properly well-constructed balloons?

You may say, "why have you not got good balloons now?" Ans.—They are good enough for local ascents, but are no more adapted to the great end of aërial navigation, than is a pleasure yacht to the navigation of the Pacific Ocean. The right kind of balloons will shortly be brought into use.

Truly yours, JOHN WISE.

THURSDAY, July 28, 1859.

A FORGER CAUGHT—A DECEIVED WIFE.—CHARLES WATSON, said to hail from Altoona, but had been living at the United States Hotel for the past three months, was apprehended early this morning at his boarding house, Mrs. UPDEGROVE'S, by Officer BERNER, on a warrant charging him with forging the names of Messrs. JOHN BRADY and WILLIAM KENNAGY, to orders on Dr. PATTERSON and Miss WILSON, by which he obtained various goods from their respective stores. On meeting Dr. PATTERSON this morning he acknowledged his guilt and appeared to be penitent. The boarding house was subsequently searched and nearly all the articles were at once handed over by the wife of the prisoner, who was entirely ignorant of the exploits of her husband. She had one dress made of the goods thus obtained, but on ascertaining these facts she refused to wear it and was glad to embrace the first opportunity of restoring them to their lawful owners. The wife is quite young, but recently married at Altoona, where her parents reside, wealthy and respectable; it appears that she intends to leave him at once, having been so grossly deceived by him; she refused to recognize him as her husband after the arrest on these charges.—*Harrisburg Patriot, July 30.*

[Advertisement.]

"Knowledge is power," and he who, by years of extended research and experience, is enabled to alleviate human suffering, be it the result of neglected disease or debased habits, is greater than an Emperor. Such an one is Dr. H. A. BARROW, who can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

A SEWING MACHINE, better adapted to the wants of families than any other which has ever been offered to the public, is now sold for $30. Persons desirous of satisfying themselves that this statement is true, may do so by calling at my sales rooms, No. 504 Broadway, and examining the newly-invented WILLCOX & GIBBS MACHINE. JAMES WILLCOX.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment promotes superficial evaporation, lends activity to the absorbents, and cleanses the blood; and thus, by the three processes of exhalation, absorption and disinfection, cures all sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. | 86¼ | 50 Hud. River R....s10 | 32¾ |
| 1,000 do | 86⅜ | 50 Harlem Railroad | 10 |
| 1,000 do | 86⅜ | 50 M. So. & N. In. R. | 7¼ |
| 17,000 Missouri St. 6s | 83 | 100 Panama Railroad | 115½ |
| 11,000 N. Caro. St 6s | 95¼ | 100 do.....bnw | 115½ |
| 2,000 Michigan 6s | 99 | 10 Harlem R. Prefer'd | 35 |
| 2,000 Cali. St 7s Bds. | 81 | 200 do.....s30 | 35 |
| 5,000 Brook. City W.L. | 100 | 100 do | 35¼ |
| 1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s. | 89½ | 300 Reading Rail'd.b10 | 44¾ |
| 1,000 Erie R. 2-m. bds ex. | 73 | 200 do | 44¾ |
| 1,000 Erie R. 3 m. bds. '83 | 56½ | 100 do.....s30 | 44¾ |
| 2,000 Erie R. 4th-m. bds. | 37 | 1050 do.....s60 | 44¾ |
| 1,000 Har. 3 m bds. ex. d. | 88½ | 100 do.....b10 | 44 |
| 10 Am. Exch. Bank | 102½ | 200 do | 45 |
| 10 National Bank | 101 | 50 Illinois Cen. R. s60 | 64 |
| 20 Bank of Commerce. | 97¾ | 50 do | 64¼ |
| 5 do | 97¾ | 150 do | 64¾ |
| 82 Penn. Coal Co | 85 | 50 do.....s30 | 64¾ |
| 50 Pac. M. Steam. Co. | 71 | 150 do | 65 |
| 20 do | 71¼ | 200 Gal. & Chi. R. bnwk | 63¾ |
| 140 do | 71½ | 50 do.....b10 | 63¾ |
| 50 do | 71½ | 100 do.....nw | 63¾ |
| 100 do | 71½ | 100 do.....b30 | 64 |
| 100 do | 72 | 100 do | 64 |
| 150 Cumb. Coal Pfd | 14 | 50 do.....nwk | 64¼ |
| 25 N. Y. Central R. | 73½ | 50 Clev. & Tol. R. | 23¾ |
| 500 Erie Railroad....s60 | 7 | 50 Del. Lack. & W. R. | 48 |
| 200 do | 7½ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 U. S. 5s, '74 | 101½ | 100 Hudson River R. | 33 |
| 15,000 Missouri State 6s | 83 | 100 Ill. Cen. Railroad | 65¼ |
| 5,000 do.....b10 | 83¼ | 100 do.....b60 | 65¾ |
| 2,000 Erie R. 1st M. B. | 83 | 100 do.....s60 | 65 |
| 10 Cum. Coal Pref | 14 | 100 do.....b30 | 66 |
| 50 Pacific M.S.Co..b60 | 72 | 100 M. So. & N. I. g s..s30 | 21½ |
| 145 do | 72 | 100 do | 21½ |
| 50 N. Y. Cen. R. | 74½ | 50 Gal. & Chicago R. | 64¾ |
| 200 Erie Railroad | 7¼ | 100 do.....b60 | 64¾ |
| 100 do | 7½ | 200 do | 64¾ |
| 55 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. | 93 | 50 do.....b60 | 64¾ |
| 50 do | 92⅞ | 300 do.....b30 | 64¾ |

MONDAY, August 1—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 30, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 23:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $586,748 |
| Decrease in Specie | 432,348 |
| Increase in Circulation | 44,333 |
| Decrease in undrawn Deposits | 227,048 |

Including the Clearing House operation of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | July 31, 1858. | July 30, 1859. | July 23, 1859. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $66,717,000 | $68,649,000 | $68,508,657 |
| Loans | 119,886,486 | 119,347,412 | 119,934,160 |
| Specie | 26,718,167 | 20,764,564 | 21,196,912 |
| Circulation | 7,496,303 | 8,314,959 | 8,170,626 |
| Gross Deposits | 109,486,020 | 91,707,876 | 94,416,053 |
| Exchanged | 16,320,157 | 17,232,933 | 19,114,110 |
| Undrawn | 91,135,873 | 74,474,896 | 75,301,943 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 5,144,730 | 5,119,793 | 5,165,559 |

The Bank Averages result very much as anticipated in our weekly review this morning from the run of the movement in the heavy Banks in and around Wall-street. The changes are consistent with the continued large and prompt remittances to Europe. These have induced, in the last sixty days, a lower Deposit line by eleven millions, the present figures standing, July 30, $74,474,000, against $85,[illegible] May 28, while the Banks have been cautious to preserve an equal per centage of Specie—say about twenty-eight ₱ cent.—in order to which, and with all proper convenience to their regular dealers, the reduction of Loans has been gradual to the extent of about eight millions, viz.:

| | Loans. | Deposits. | Specie. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 28 | $127,187,000 | $85,[illegible] | $24,[illegible] |
| July 30 | 119,347,000 | 74,474,000 | 20,764,000 |

The present disposition is to confine the Discount movement to paper falling due within 60@90 days, and at these dates we find on inquiry, that the regular mercantile dealers at Bank are readily accommodated. There is less 4 months' paper taken under any circumstances, though with prime indorsed names this date is yet current outside at 7@7½ ₱ cent. Longer bills, 7½@9 ₱ cent. Loans on demand are generally 6 ₱ cent., the exceptions being with some private lenders exclusively on State and Federal security at 5½ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are more favorable to-day, as nearly all the leading drawers in England are in the market at 110½ ₱ cent. 60 days at sight with only a moderate business thus far promised for the *Africa* on Wednesday. The Bankers for Canada account are all drawing at 110½. Francs are also easy at f.5.13¾ to the dollar. The sight rates on London and Paris are, if anything, more favorable, the difference being equal to an interest of only 2½@2¾ ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

We have to report for the beginning of the week an improving Stock Market. This tone was manifested to a partial extent on the early call of the list, and continued to grow stronger until the close of dealings in the afternoon. The demand comes from no particular quarter, and, although not yet large or especially buoyant, it appears to be in advance of the disposition either to sell for cash or to put out new contracts on time. The decline noticed at the close of last week in one or two of the State Stocks was turned to-day on Tennessees, which leave off 86¾ ₱ cent., and on Missouris, which are 83@83¼ ₱ cent. again. North Carolinas brought 95¼ ₱ cent. In the Shares, there was a demand for New-York Central, deliverable by certificate, at 74@74½; a further advance in Pacific Mail of 1 ₱ cent.; in Illinois Central of 1½ ₱ cent., and a good demand at a rise of ¼@½ ₱ cent. for Galena and Chicago. The other Western Shares and also Hudson River were firm, and for Erie Shares there is more inquiry at the present low figures; sales 500 Shares at 7 ₱ cent., seller to deliver in 60 days, and other sales at 7¼@7½, cash. Reading active and improved to 4@5½ ₱ cent. Panama was less firm, 115½. The general market left off firm as to prices, with no large lines of Stocks offering.

The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day are $149,000. Other receipts, $64,000. The disbursements large, $452,000; reducing the balance to $4,877,407.

There is an improved demand for Land Warrants, and 2@3 cents ₱ acre advance on last quotations paid to-day.

The August interest on the Bonds of the City of Dayton, Ohio, are paid by Messrs. ATWOOD & Co., Bankers, No. 104 Broadway.

The Treasury of the United States, at the close of July, held, subject to draft, in the various depositories of the Department, $4,950,423; exclusive of the sums standing to the credit of the disbursing officers of the Government.

The August dividend, half-yearly, of the Oriental Bank, is 3½ ₱ cent., and the same of the Marine Bank.

The City Comptroller will award $466,000 of new City 6 ₱ cents., 1887, to the highest sealed proposals on 2d September next.

The half-yearly State Interest on the Public Debt of Pennsylvania is payable to-day in Pennsylvania. The total sum being disbursed to the public creditors, about two-fifths of whom are foreigners, is $950,000.

### CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| BANKS. | LOANS. July 30. | LOANS. July 23. | SPECIE. July 30. | SPECIE. July 23. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk. of New-York. | 4,352,049 | 4,438,497 | 809,963 | 796,949 |
| Manhattan Co. | 4,605,387 | 4,667,350 | 847,366 | 893,350 |
| Merchants' Bank. | 5,572,743 | 5,913,453 | 1,306,773 | 1,322,078 |
| Mechanics' Bank. | 3,522,582 | 3,516,624 | 645,791 | 601,833 |
| Union Bank | 2,785,100 | 2,751,971 | 463,384 | 434,303 |
| Bk. of America. | 5,161,131 | 5,486,348 | 1,729,767 | 1,443,366 |
| Phenix Bank | 2,017,248 | 2,012,347 | 371,318 | 373,003 |
| City Bank | 2,161,023 | 2,128,643 | 314,851 | 332,869 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 1,396,750 | 1,381,149 | 214,799 | 200,369 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,833,397 | 1,862,826 | 227,305 | 281,463 |
| Chemical Bank | 1,788,412 | 1,749,074 | 200,304 | 241,095 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 2,066,149 | 2,086,112 | 232,087 | 240,078 |
| National Bank | 2,080,060 | 2,110,466 | 135,711 | 169,441 |
| Butc. & Drov. Bk. | 1,739,552 | 1,733,736 | 214,006 | 197,116 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk. | 915,394 | 935,994 | 153,906 | 152,101 |
| Greenwich Bank | 690,588 | 682,887 | 29,740 | 33,522 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 1,884,723 | 1,960,579 | 359,049 | 358,030 |
| Seventh Ward Bk | 1,200,513 | 1,286,823 | 249,683 | 233,217 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 2,434,324 | 2,494,100 | 793,692 | 769,896 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 7,078,380 | 7,063,352 | 1,123,527 | 1,061,639 |
| Bk. of Commerce. | 12,396,027 | 11,984,381 | 1,980,976 | 2,029,659 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,447,396 | 2,486,558 | 326,153 | 421,805 |
| Ocean Bank | 1,630,402 | 1,630,385 | 270,287 | 240,229 |
| Mercantile Bank | 2,030,763 | 2,031,379 | 267,059 | 283,167 |
| Pacific Bank | 1,068,354 | 1,084,023 | 171,560 | 229,623 |
| Bk. of Republic | 3,902,200 | 3,971,100 | 760,010 | 771,303 |
| Chatham Bank | 896,428 | 864,012 | 89,636 | 107,148 |
| People's Bank | 895,335 | 880,492 | 82,712 | 86,971 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,610,596 | 1,631,419 | 200,047 | 231,911 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,396,093 | 1,382,718 | 133,186 | 117,064 |
| Irving Bank | 901,682 | 887,391 | 175,892 | 168,557 |
| Metropolitan Bank | 6,918,976 | 6,650,037 | 1,324,621 | 1,301,746 |
| Citizens' Bank | 727,318 | 728,773 | 119,300 | 111,756 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,620,044 | 1,654,151 | 193,344 | 221,363 |
| Market Bank | 1,668,309 | 1,679,028 | 221,785 | 233,253 |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 1,062,250 | 1,095,820 | 176,420 | 205,669 |
| Shoe & Leath. Bk | 2,716,347 | 2,701,061 | 413,071 | 394,345 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,635,046 | 1,603,463 | 249,705 | 286,084 |
| Continental Bank | 3,440,859 | 3,479,192 | 583,683 | 519,310 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 1,086,285 | 1,103,346 | 169,147 | 131,096 |
| Oriental Bank | 606,290 | 601,914 | 81,395 | 79,935 |
| Marine Bank | 862,107 | 977,868 | 107,070 | 113,813 |
| Atlantic Bank | 535,789 | 533,046 | 48,384 | 48,960 |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 2,580,537 | 2,589,909 | 268,759 | 401,333 |
| Park Bank | 4,173,505 | 4,210,383 | 679,133 | 561,658 |
| Artisans' Bank | 1,023,669 | 1,009,542 | 130,356 | 151,328 |
| Mech. B'g Ass'n | 664,542 | 685,990 | 89,051 | 73,557 |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Co | 464,136 | 451,487 | 47,791 | 46,799 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 318,406 | 326,971 | 22,944 | 22,318 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 375,579 | 371,292 | 45,558 | 41,485 |
| N. Y. County Bank | 399,687 | 381,076 | 41,518 | 40,825 |
| Grocers' Bank | 493,318 | 493,873 | 73,930 | 42,339 |
| East River Bank | 319,050 | 319,785 | 31,369 | 28,963 |
| North River Bank | 398,383 | 403,323 | 70,216 | 65,621 |
| Total | 119,347,412 | 119,934,160 | 20,764,564 | 21,196,912 |
| | Decr'se | $586,748 | Decr'se | $432,348 |

| BANKS. | CIRCULATION. July 30. | CIRCULATION. July 23. | DEPOSITS—NET. July 30. | DEPOSITS—NET. July 23. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk. of New-York. | 404,130 | 410,131 | 2,564,232 | 2,616,843 |
| Manhattan Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Merchants' Bank. | 198,586 | 195,471 | 3,227,237 | 4,232,324 |
| Mechanics' Bank. | 296,284 | 293,825 | 2,467,601 | 2,528,963 |
| Union Bank | 173,431 | 161,509 | 1,858,110 | 2,000,309 |
| Bk. of America. | 134,584 | 133,296 | 4,128,588 | 4,128,859 |
| Phenix Bank | 124,116 | 123,709 | 1,608,639 | 1,625,661 |

[illegible — remainder of circulation and deposits table]

### Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 1.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT firm; white, $1 30; red, $1 20@$1 21. CORN active; yellow, 79c. OATS dull. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $15 [illegible]; Hams, 10c.@12c.; Bacon Sides, 9¼c.; ditto Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c. WOOL better. WHISKY dull at [illegible].

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 1.

FLOUR buoyant; sales to-day 3,000 bbls., at an advance of 12c.; City Mills and Howard-street, $5 25. WHEAT declined [illegible] CORN [illegible]. PROVISIONS dull. [illegible] WHISKY dull at [illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 30.

COTTON dull, nothing doing. Freights to Liverpool, ⅜d. Thirteen bales of the new crop were shipped to New-York to-day.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 1.

There is no meeting of the Stock Board to-day, in consequence of the death of Mr. G. [illegible], one of its members.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| Name. | Date. | Leave. | For. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa | Aug. 3 | New-York | Liverpool |
| New-York | Aug. 6 | New-York | [illegible] |
| North Briton | Aug. 6 | Quebec | Liverpool |
| Europa | Aug. 10 | [illegible] | Liverpool |
| Kangaroo | Aug. 13 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Anglo-Saxon | Aug. 13 | Quebec | Liverpool |
| Ocean Queen | Aug. 13 | New-York | [illegible] |
| Hammonia | Aug. 15 | New-York | [illegible] |
| John Bell | Aug. 16 | Quebec | Glasgow |
| Persia | Aug. 17 | New-York | Liverpool |

FROM EUROPE.

| Name. | Date. | Leave. | For. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kangaroo | July 20 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Persia | July 23 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Glasgow | July 27 | Glasgow | New-York |
| Nova Scotian | July 27 | Liverpool | Quebec |
| Arabia | July 30 | Liverpool | Boston |
| City of Baltimore | Aug. 3 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Vanderbilt | Aug. 3 | Havre | New-York |
| North American | Aug. 3 | Liverpool | Quebec |
| Saxonia | Aug. 4 | Southampton | New-York |

FOR THE PACIFIC, &C.

| Name. | Date. | Leave. | For. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moses Taylor | Aug. 5 | New-York | Aspinwall |
| Northern Light | Aug. 5 | New-York | Aspinwall |

FOR CUBA.

| Name. | Date. | Leave. | For. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Empire City | Aug. 2 | New-York | Havana |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Ocean Queen, from Southampton and Havre*—Dr. Merritt, U. S. Consul at Tunis, 2 children and lady; T. R. Dale, U. P. De Coppet, lady and daughter; L. T. Brownell, bearer of dispatches; [illegible] P. Spencer, W. Shaw, Mr. Duncan, [illegible] Schroder, D. Meyer, Mr. Scribner, lady, child and servant; H. Scribner, [illegible] Miss Rothermell, C. L. Todd, Dr. Coggs, [illegible] lady; C. W. Tucker, J. W. Lowe, Capt. C. A. [illegible] and lady, of ship Flyaway; [illegible] lady, 7 children and servant; C. Huguenin, [illegible] Seebard, A. Schultz, Mr. [illegible] Smith and lady, Mr. [illegible] Decking, H. A. Post, A. A. Post, [illegible] C. Keller, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Grimes, [illegible] Ciofallia, L. Loew and family, [illegible] Hastings, A. Ossenbeck, [illegible] lady, C. Fleck, T. Mailler, Mr. Wendell and lady, [illegible] Col. R. [illegible] Gibson, L. Walker, Mr. Reinhardt and family.

*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg*—Adolph Loeser, C. Noppel, Geo. Hagen, A. Hagen, W. Bjorn, [illegible] Mr. Kroehl, [illegible] M. Tuber, G. G. H. Poppeldamm, [illegible] E. M. Poppeldamm, F. J. Poppeldamm, [illegible] J. M. Poppeldamm, T. Galinda, T. Wood, Mrs. Wood, John Sharks, Mrs Sharks, Ann Turner, M. G. Kaufmann.

*In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk*—[illegible] M. C. Dougherty, G. W. Singleton, E. Colink, [illegible] N. Smith and son, W. Metcalfe, W. Davis, [illegible] W. Y. Conklin, H. C. Conklin, C. B. Dennison, O. G. Crump, J. M. J. Bennet, Mrs. B. F. McKeage, servant and child, Miss L. Lord, Miss Blood, Miss Barker, Miss Hubbard, R. A. Sampson and lady, Miss Scull, H. [illegible] Geo. Windmann, Jas. M. Lord, Mrs. Leary, Miss Leary, Miss S. A. Ruto, Miss White, Mrs. [illegible] Epps, H. Leonard, W. T. Walke, Isaac Walke, W. T. Beach, Miss Field, Miss Haydon, J. H. Louis and son, R. Abrahams, J. Henry, J. Nash and lady, Isaac Briggs, and 8 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 57 | Sun sets.... 7 16 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 36 | Gov. Island.11 26 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 1.

### Cleared.

Ship McNear, McNear, Acapulco, Tappan & Starbuck.

Barks Costa Rica, Chapman, Aspinwall, [illegible] Crocker, Ames, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; S. Cushing, ——, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Kleber, Bigelow, Melbourne, J. H. Williams; [illegible] Galveston, N. H. Brigham; Golden Age, Clark, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Hermitage, Allen, Gibraltar, R. Zatta.

Brigs Rosalie, Holmes, St. Johns, D. R. De Wolf; Juan Paul, (Pruss.) Maas, Schedlar, H. & F. W. Meyer; Mystic, Fish, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; [illegible] Mortimer, Terragona, Barclay & Livingston; G. B. Kelly, Pals, Cadiz, F. Swift & Co.; Jaffa, (Br.,) Faulkner, Halifax, C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Bergen, Merge, City Point, Jos. Hunter & Co.; Jane Smith, (Br.) Potts, London, G. F. Bulley; Manhassett, Blake, Charleston, Sprague & Tallman; Sallie, Nash, Jacksonville, Miller & Houghton; [illegible] Huntly, Hammond, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Sloops Blackstone, Allen, Providence, master; Sarah, Staples, Taunton, master.

### Arrived.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Seabury, Havre July 20, Cowes 21st, with mdse. and passengers to D. Torrance. July 24, at 7 A. M., passed steamship Bremen, hence for Southampton and Bremen. July 28, lat. 40 05, lon. 71 [illegible], passed bark Williard, stg. [illegible]. Arrived off the Battery at 11 P. M.

Steamship Teutonia, (Ham.,) Heesse, Hamburg July 15, and Southampton 18th, with mdse. and 183 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had moderate weather, with westerly winds, during the passage. July 27, lat. 41 [illegible], lon. 61 [illegible], saw Am. ship [illegible], stg. E., and [illegible] from Liverpool for New-York. [illegible] passed Br. steamship Great Britain, hence for Liverpool. Same day, 8 P. M., took a pilot from boat No. 21. July 31, saw Am. bark Ocean, bd. E. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 7 A. M., and off the Battery at 9.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Champagne, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Clara Rosa Smith, Dunscombe, Mayaguez July 9, and the bar 13th, with coffee, &c., to Smith & Aymar. July 28, lat. 35 10, lon. 71 56, exchanged signals with a Bremen bark, bd. S., showing Harrygalf's signals.

Bark Fannie, (of Sedgewick,) Herrick, Cienfuegos July 12, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark Zerogant, Peckham, Salt Key, T. I., [illegible] ds., with salt to J. M. Smith & Co. July 24, lat. 36 [illegible], saw a bark showing a red & yellow striped signal, stg. S.

Bark Ocean Home, Hinckley, Sagua la Grande July [illegible], with sugar to J. F. Ward & Co.

Bark Nazarene, Wallace, Cienfuegos July 13, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Sld. in co. with brig Oakwood, Johnson, for New-York.

Barkentine Torrent, Foster, Maranzillo July 4, and the bar 13th, with coffee, hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Crest of the Ocean, (Br.,) Lage, Palermo 43 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig John & Mary, (Br.,) Cann, Gonaives July 14, with logwood and mahogany to master.

Brig Cecilia, (of Providence,) Read, St. Johns, P. R., July 16, with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Cooper, Grand Turk's Island 10 ds., with salt to Smith, Jones & Co. The brig L. T. Knight sld. the day previous for New-York.

Schr. Kossuth, Pettengil, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Flying Dragon, (of Hingham,) Glass, Jacmel July 17, with coffee and logwood to Post & Small. The schr. Enchantress, Evans, for New-York sld. same day.

Schr. D. Godwin, Bowden, Trinidad, Mexico 21 ds., with [illegible] Holmes' Hole, with mahogany to S. G. Goodwin, of Boston.

Schr. Emeline, Sanderson, Apalachicola 13 ds., with cotton and cedar to Ralph Post.

Schr. Golden Rule, Wilbert, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Isaac R. Jayne, Jayne, Alexandria, D. C., 3 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Veteran, (Br.,) Maxwell, Hillsboro, N. S., 10 ds., with stone to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Elias Dudley, Hopkins, Philadelphia, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Kelly, New-Bedford, in ballast, for Albany.

Schr. Mary M. Brainerd, Holmes, Portland, 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Wm. H. Titcomb, (of Rockland,) Thayer, Arecibo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to R. W. Brundige.

Schr. Napoleon, Hill, Little Egg Harbor 4 ds., with charcoal.

Schr. Emeline, Palmer, Little Egg Harbor 3 ds., with charcoal.

Schr. Mary P. Willets, Cramner, Little Egg Harbor 4 ds., with charcoal.

Schr. Jerusha M. Johnson, Great Egg Harbor 4 ds., with charcoal.

Schr. Three Sisters, Haines, Little Egg Harbor 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. M. McDonald, Kelley, New-Bedford 3 ds., oil.

Schrs. H. T. Lee, Smith, Philadelphia, coal, for Salem.

Schr. Florida, Kelly, Boston, in ballast, for Albany.

Sloop America, Stedman, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E., fresh.

### Below.

Boarded by pilot boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11, [illegible] miles E. of Sandy Hook, ship Queen, (Br.,) Chambers, Liverpool June 17.

Also below, 3 ships and 1 bark.

### Sailed.

U. S. storeship Relief, for Aspinwall. Steamship Borussia, for Hamburg. Ship John J. Boyd, for New-River. Barks Hyperion, for Antigua; Fame, for Bahia; Maria Morton, for Savannah, and others.

The brig Costa Rica, for Aspinwall, has anchored at S. W. Spit.

### By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1—The bark Prince of Wales, which left this port on Sunday for Snow Point, to finish loading for Liverpool, sprung a leak in the Bay, and was obliged to put back to port again. The bark [illegible] Cotting, from Rio Janeiro June 28, arr. at this port today. Left at Rio, barks [illegible] from Boston; [illegible] land, from Philadelphia, disching.; [illegible] York, ldg., and others as before.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 1, sunset—Ship Cultivator, from Liverpool, in tow, coming in over the Bar. No other inward bound vessels in sight. Steamship Borussia, for Hamburg, cleared the Bar at 2:30 P. M. Wind S., fresh; weather clear.

SQUAN, Aug. 1, sunset—One ship and two schooners in the offing, bound in. Wind S. E., moderate; weather clear.

### Miscellaneous.

The bark Fanny Buck is now on the large Balance Dock, for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered. The steamer Thomas Swann, of Cromwell's line, is also on the large Sectional Dock, for the purpose of receiving a new propeller.

### Spoken, &c.

Borneo—brig, bd. E., July 23, lat. 36 03, lon. 72 [illegible].

Constitution—ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, 10 ds. out, July 22, lat. 24 48, lon. 80 10.

Caroline, Tucker—ship, Comedeo, from Callao for Hampton Roads, June 28, lat. 1 31 S., lon. 31 [illegible].

Pennsylvania—brig, of Portland, bd. E., exchanged longitude with, July 25, lat. 36 40, lon. 74 [illegible].

John Trucks—ship, stg. S., July 23 off Hatteras.

Lamartine—bark, from Palermo for New-York, [illegible] out, all well. July 18, lat. 38 [illegible], lon. [illegible].

By pilot-boat A. D. Nelson, No. 21, July 28, lat. 41 [illegible], lon. 68 [illegible], Prem. ship Arnold Boninger, for Baltimore.

### Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, July 17, schr. Howard, Bryant, for New-York 8 or 10 ds.; schr. Minnie Miller, Small, from New-York, arr. 15th.

At St. Johns, P. R., July 16, brig R. R. Kirkland, Knight, for Baltimore.

At Salt Key, T. I., July 25, schr. S. B. Jones, for New-York next day.